BOMBAY COURIER.

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IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER are meant and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

ERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

VERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

ICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That, in pursuance of clause 2, Section II. Regn. XX. of 1827, a committee, of which H. Crawford is President, has been appointed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to revise the existing Tariff, and all persons who have objections against it are requested to state them in writing to the said Committee on or before the 30th of this inth.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
T. WILLIAMSON.
Sec. to Gov.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
13TH JAN. 1831. [167]

اشتہار نامہ

سرکار فیض و مرحمت آثار

حسب القرار وقعہ وم از فصل

وم از قانون بیستم سنہ ۱۸۲۷ عیسو

بندکان نواب مستطاب فلک جنا

قہر رکاب سپرقہبا ب کورنر صاحب

بہادر ورا جلاس کونسل یک کاسہ

بحث . تحویز کم وبیش نمودن یاد

واشت نرخ کا العال جاری است

مقرر فرمودہ ودران کامتی عالی جا

کرافرد صاحب میر مجلس است ظاہر

ہر کسی کہ خصوص نرخ حرفی واشتہ باشد

مرقوم نمودہ بتاریخ سی ام یا قبل

از اوبکامتی مزبور ظاہر سازد حرر

فی ۱۳ ماہ جانوری سنہ ۱۸۳۱ عیسوی

من مقام منبئی

R. MONEY,
Acting Per. Sect. to Govt.

જાહેર નામું

જુબે તારીખ એટલે નીચખની ટીપ
થાલેછે તે કમ બેશ કરવા ૧૧૩
૧૮૨૭ ના ૨૦ મા ફ્રાએદાની ૨ જી
ની ૨ જી રકમમાં લખ્યુછે તે પરમાણે
નરાબલ ગવરનર ફ્રોશલમાંથી ફ્રામેટી
કરર કરીછે તે આલીજાહ કરારકર
એમને પર ઠરાએવાછે માટે જે
ટીપ બાબત કરકત
કરકત લખીને
રીખ ૩૦ મી અથવા
લખેલી ફ્રામેટીને

ન ૧૮૩૧

OBERTSON,
r. Sec. to Govt.

જે નીચ
છે સાંત મ
ન ૧૮૨૭

ચે પીશપેં ક્રયચ્યાંતીષ ઊભરે મષ
ચે ઊભરે રમનેત ઉણીષેં ષઠે ત્યા
પ્રમણે ગપરપર ષ્રેંષ્નઊીષ મ્યા
મીણી ષેમરુ ષઠે ત્યામધ્યેં ષરુષ્યા
ણ ક્રાપ્રર્ડ મઠેષ યાંષ પ્રણીડેંગ ણ
રણીષે ષઠેત નર ત્યાનીરધ્રચેં યા
ંત પ્રેણાષ ષીમત ષઠેષ ત્યાષે
તી ષીમત ઉક્ત યામણીન્યાચે તી
મપેં તારીષેષ મીપં ત્યાપુર્વી ષ્ષ
રક મ્યાનીષેષ મણીર મમષી
તા ૧૩ મઠેષ્યાનીમની ષ
મ ૧૮૩૧ ઈષ્વી ઊા ઊંધઈ

R. MONEY,
Actg. Per. Sec. to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.—OPIUM.

PROCLAMATION.

ADVERTING to the Proclamation issued under date the 18th November, 1830, permitting the importation of Opium under passports, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to notify that the Opium Agent in Malwa will, on weighing the Opium, make an allowance of 3lbs. for every Chest of 140lbs. on account of Leafage and Dustage.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
T. WILLIAMSON,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
10th Jan. 1831. [133]

اشتہار نامہ سرکار فیض و مرحمت

اشتہار نامہ از سرکار فیض و مرحمت

شعار بتاریخ ہشدہم نومبر سنہ ۱۸۳۰

عیسوی بحث کرفتن وسنک واوروت

افیون امد اریافتہ است بر بندکان

نواب مستطاب فلک جناب

قہر رکاب کورنر صاحب بہادر ور

ایلاس کونسل اشتہاری فرماید

کہ خالی جاہ اجنت افیون مالوہ از

بابت برک وکرد وغبار ورو قت

وزن نمودن افیون سہ ۳ رطل افیون

از ہر صندوقیکہ یکصد وچہل رطل

می باشد منہا وموضوع خواہد نمود

مورخہ دہم ماہ جانوری سنہ ۱۸۳۱

عیسوی من مقام منبئی

R. MONEY.
Actg. Pr. Sect. to Govt.

જાહેર નામું

એવુંજે શને ૧૮૨૭ ના ૨૧ મા ફ્રાએદા
મધે તંબાકુ તથા ગાંજો તથા તપખીર
ઉપર મુબાઇના ટાપુમાં દશાતુરી લેવાનો
કુકમછે જે દર મણ ૧ તંબાકુની દશાતુરી
રૂપીઆ ૩ તથા દર મણ ૧ ગાંજાની
દશાતુરી રૂપીઆ ૮૭ તથા તરણ રતલ
તપખીરની દશાતુરી રૂપીઆ ૧ એ પરમાણે
દશાતુરી લેવી અને એ શીવાએ ઉપર
લખેલી જનશાની કીમત ઉપર દર શેકડે
૧ દકા ૩॥ જકાત લેછે તેણેનો જજારો
વરશ ૨ નો પરબુ લખશમણ ફરીશ
ચંદરજીને તા ૧ ફીબરવારી શન ૧૮૩૧
થી આએપોછે માટે ઉપર લખેલી દશાતુરી
તથા જકાત તથા એ શીવાએ શરવ
ટીપ તથા ફીશાબ તથા જે કામ પડશે
તેણેની મદદ ઉપર લખેલી તારીખથી
જજારદારને આપવી

તારીખ ૧૧ મી જાનીવારી
શન ૧૮૩૧ ઈશવી સુકામ મુબાઇ

R. MONEY,
Acting Per. Sec. to Govt.

જરકારી જાહેર નામું

એવુંજે શને ૧૮૨૭ ના ૨૧ મા ફ્રાએદા
મધે તંબાકુ તથા ગાંજો તથા તપખીર
ઉપર મુબાઇના ટાપુમાં દશાતુરી લેવાનો
કુકમછે જે દર મણ ૧ તંબાકુની દશાતુરી
રૂપીઆ ૩ તથા દર મણ ૧ ગાંજાની
દશાતુરી રૂપીઆ ૮૭ તથા તરણ રતલ
તપખીરની દશાતુરી રૂપીઆ ૧ એ પરમાણે
દશાતુરી લેવી અને એ શીવાએ ઉપર
લખેલી જનશાની કીમત ઉપર દર શેકડે
૧ દકા ૩॥ જકાત લેછે તેણેનો જજારો
વરશ ૨ નો પરબુ લખશમણ ફરીશ
ચંદરજીને તા ૧ ફીબરવારી શન ૧૮૩૧
થી આએપોછે માટે ઉપર લખેલી દશાતુરી
તથા જકાત તથા એ શીવાએ શરવ
ટીપ તથા ફીશાબ તથા જે કામ પડશે
તેણેની મદદ ઉપર લખેલી તારીખથી
જજારદારને આપવી

તારીખ ૧૧ મી જાનીવારી
શન ૧૮૩૧ ઈશવી સુકામ મુબાઇ

R. MONEY,
Acting Per. Sec. to Govt.

બદલે રતલ ૩ માલવાના અફીણના એજંટ
અફીણનુ વજન કરતી વખત મુજરે આપશે

તારીખ ૧૦ માહે જાનીવારી
શન ૧૮૩૧ ઈશવી સુકામ મુબાઇ

R. MONEY,
Acting Per. Sec. to Govt.

મણીર મમ

કેણાજે ષત્તમેં ષેણીર ત્રમીણ ષ
ણારી મ્યણોમ તા ૧૮ મષેમર ૭
મ ૧૮૩૦ ઈષ્વીચા મણીરમમ મ
મ ષઠે ત્યાણીંણી ષમમઘષ મપર
મર ષ્રેંષ્નઊીમ મરણીષેં મતેં જે ષ
મીણીચે ૧૪૦ રતમચે ભરણેગીષ
પાચે ષ છેકુષઘષ રતષ ૩ મરપ
ણેષ્ઠીષ ષમીણીચે ષર્ષેંઠ ષમીણી
ચે ષમમ મરતામ મઊીમ ણેતીષ

તા ૧૦ મઠે ષ્યાનીપની ષ
મ ૧૮૩૧ ઈષ્વી ઊા ઊંધઈ

R. MONEY,
Actg. Per. Sec. to Govt.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That the Tobacco, Ganzia and Snuff authorized by Regulation XXI of 1827, to be levied in the Island of Bombay, 3 Rs. per each maund of Tobacco, 87 Rs. per maund of Ganzia, and 1 Rupee for 3 lbs. of snuff, and besides 3½ per cent duty on the amount value of the above articles, having been farmed for the period of two years from the 1st of February next, to Luxamon Hurrichundjee Purvoe, the above Fees and duties and besides all the Returns, accounts and the requisite attention are to be paid from the above date to the said farmer accordingly.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. H. FARQUHARSON.
Acting Collector of land Revenue

BOMBAY,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
11th January, 1831. [173]

શરકારી જાહેર નામું

એવુંજે શને ૧૮૨૭ ના ૨૧ મા ફ્રાએદા
મધે તંબાકુ તથા ગાંજો તથા તપખીર
ઉપર મુબાઇના ટાપુમાં દશાતુરી લેવાનો
કુકમછે જે દર મણ ૧ તંબાકુની દશાતુરી
રૂપીઆ ૩ તથા દર મણ ૧ ગાંજાની
દશાતુરી રૂપીઆ ૮૭ તથા તરણ રતલ
તપખીરની દશાતુરી રૂપીઆ ૧ એ પરમાણે
દશાતુરી લેવી અને એ શીવાએ ઉપર
લખેલી જનશાની કીમત ઉપર દર શેકડે
૧ દકા ૩॥ જકાત લેછે તેણેનો જજારો
વરશ ૨ નો પરબુ લખશમણ ફરીશ
ચંદરજીને તા ૧ ફીબરવારી શન ૧૮૩૧
થી આએપોછે માટે ઉપર લખેલી દશાતુરી
તથા જકાત તથા એ શીવાએ શરવ
ટીપ તથા ફીશાબ તથા જે કામ પડશે
તેણેની મદદ ઉપર લખેલી તારીખથી
જજારદારને આપવી

તારીખ ૧૧ મી જાનીવારી
શન ૧૮૩૧ ઈશવી સુકામ મુબાઇ

R. MONEY,
Acting Per. Sec. to Govt.

ષરકારી મણીરમમ

કેણાજે ષત્ત ૧૮૨૭ ચે ષેમણી

ભપેં ત્રણ ષ્યાંત તંપજે ષ ગાંષ્યા
ષ તળમીર યાષપર પંણીરે મષ
જમણી ષરનુણી ષેષ્યાચા કજમન ષ
ષે પે તંપજેષ ષરમષી મળષે ૩
ષ ગાંષ્યાષ ષરમષી મળષે ૮૭ ષ
તીષરતષ તળમીણીષ મળષ્યા ૧ પ્ર
મણે જનુણી ષ્યાણી ષ ત્યાણીપય ષ
ષરક જીષમચે ત્રીમનીપર ષર ત્રેં
મડા ઠમે ૩॥ ષમત ષેતાત ત્યાંચા
નીતા ણેષપર્ષાંચા ષ્રક્ષમણ ષણી
શ્રેષ્ઠણી પ્રમુ યાષ તાજીષ ૧ ફેણ્રુણી
પની ષ્ષ ૧૮૩૧ પાણીષ જીમ્ય
ષઠે નર ષ્ષરક ષનુણી ષ ષમત
ષ યાણીપણ ષર્પેયાગી ષ જીશેષ
ષ ષેંત્રમ ડડેષ ત્યાષી મણની ષ
ષરક તારચે પાણીષ મણેતે ઘમ
ષ ષ્યાણી

તા ૧૧ મઠે ષ્યાનીપની ષ
મ ૧૮૩૧ ઈષ્વી ઊા ઊંધઈ

R. MONEY,
Actg. Per. Sect. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
MINUTE OF COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 11th January 1831.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council has received a report from the Committee appointed to examine in the Mahratta language Mr. Henry Wilson Reeves, who arrived in India on the 12th of December 1825, that he is fully qualified for promotion to the second step in any line.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Actg. Sect. to Govt.
[142]

PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a quantity of about 300 Candies of Coir, the produce of the Ameer Devi Islands now in the public stores at Mangalore, will be sold by public auction on Tuesday the 15th of February next, at 10 A. M. in lots of 10 Candies each. Ten per cent of the purchase money will be required to be deposited at the time of sale, and the remainder to be paid and the Goods removed within one month.

H. DICKINSON,
Principal Collector.

CANARA,
PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S CUTCHERRY,
MANGALORE,
29th December. 1830. [141.]

NOTICE.—The attendance of the Gentlemen summoned on the Grand Jury for the adjourned Sessions to be holden on Wednesday next the 19th Instant, is particularly requested at the Court House at 11 o'clock precisely in the forenoon of that day.

The attendance of the Gentlemen summoned on the Petit Jury is not required until Thursday the 20th Instant, at 1 o'clock in the forenoon.

H. WILLIS,
Sher

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
14th January, 1831. [1

EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The A nual SERMON in aid of the Bombay Education Society will be preached in ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, o Sunday morning the 23d instant.

After the Sermon a collection made.

T

Bombay, 14th Jan. 1831.

NOTICE.---Sundry old building materials &c. lists of which, as well as the Lots themselves, may be seen in the mean time, will be disposed of by public outcry at the late Civil Engineer's Office within the Fort on Monday the 24th instant at 12 O'clock.

By Order,
T. DICKINSON,
Superintending Engineer.

BOMBAY,
SUP. ENGRS. OFFICE,
14 *January* 1831. [147]

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS
IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

1 Mrs. Robt. Campbell, 21st Rt. Bombay.
1 Lieut. Cooke, 3d Regt. N. I. Do.
1 Dr. Tawse, Do.
1 Mr. Mathews Shibbeing, Do.
1 Atmaram Ramdass Bawa, Do.
1 Mahomed Bin Ahmed Bhoye, Do.
1 Dadoo Mayiah, Do.
1 Parsee Coonverjee Burjorjee Going, Do.
1 Dhunsing Geer Gosavie, Do.
1 Hormusjee, Do
1 Byramjee Nowrojee, Do.
1 Shaik Ahmed Shaikotane, Do.
1 Runsorddass Vassydass, Do.
1 Malabar Letter, Do.
1 W. R. Daniell Esq. (Civil Service.) Do.
1 Mrs. McAuly, care of Capt. Ottey, Do.
1 P. D. Tiney Esq. Do.
1 Lieut. P. T. French, care of Dr. Maclennan, Do.
1 Lieut. Robt. Shor reed, (Sur. Dept.) Do.
1 Mr. A. B. Boswell, Do.
1 Michael Foley, Private. Do
1 The Repesentatives of Shaik Hussain, deceased. Do.
1 Shaik Mahomed Tissakee, at Map. Served Park. Do.

F. BOURCHIER.
Post Master General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
14*th January*, 1831. [153]

LIST OF UNCLAIMED EUROPE LETTERS AND NEWS PAPERS IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

1 Letter Henry Welch, on board the Hon'ble E. I. Company's Ship Dunira.
1 News Paper, "The Atlas" of the 1st February 1829, without any address.
1 Ditto ditto of the 8th ditto ditto.
1 Ditto ditto of the 15th ditto ditto.
1 Ditto ditto of the 22d ditto ditto.
1 Letter Mr. H. Davidson, Post office, Bombay.
1 Ditto Mr. G. S. Menefie, Independent Veteran Compy. Bombay.

F. BOURCHEIR,
Post Mas. General.

BOMBAY,
GEN. POST OFFICE.
14*th Jan.* 1831. [158]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the Packets by the "Lady Fezershem" and "Triumph" will be closed in this office, the former for London, the Cape, and St. Helena on the 19th. Instant, and the latter for London, and the Cape on the 31st. Instant at 4 P. M.

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Master General.

BOMBAY.
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Jany, 14*th*, 1831. [157]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That at 12 O'Clock on Monday the 17th instant, will be sold by Public auction at this office a quantity of valuable native Jewellery and other articles, on the Hon'ble Company's account.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. C. BRUCE,
General Pay Master.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL PAY OFFICE,
14*th January*, 1831. [152]

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS IN CALCUTTA.

BY order of the said Court, made on the 11th day of Dec. 183[illegible], notice is hereby given, that the Petition of Henry Wendelin Beyts, late of the Strand, in Calcutta, Master Mariner, and now a prisoner confined in the common Gaol of Calcutta, will be heard in the said Court on Saturday the fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, and that the names of the creditors of the said Henry Wendelin Beyts, appear in a schedule filed with the petition in the office of the Chief Clerk of the said Court, to which any creditors [illegible]fer.

W. JACKSON.
[illegible]1] *Attorney for H. Wendelin Beyts.*
[illegible] *this 24th day of*
December, 1830. [132]

کورٹ مہد مدیونان ناوار کلکتہ

ازین جا خبر داده می شود که از لہ

مذکور بتاریخ یازدہم

حکم شده است که

ماستر مریض

فی لحال در کامن قید خانہ کلکتہ مقید

است و عرضی ایشان در کورت مذ بور

بروز شنبہ بتاریخ ۵ مارچ ۱۸۳۱ مسموع

خواہد شد و حساب جمع تمام ہای قرض

خواہان هنری و ینڈلین بتس مذکور

در عرضی نوشتہ اند و این عرضی مع

حساب در وقت چیف کلارک کورت

مسطور مرقوم است اگر قرض خواہان را

و یدن ان منظور باشد در وقت بیایند

تاریخ ۲۴ دیسمبر ۱۸۳۰ عیسوی

اولیم جکسن وکیل

هنری وینڈلین بتس

श्री॰ કલકતા॰ની॰ નાદાર॰ દેવાદારોની

છુટકારો॰ કરનારી॰ કોરટ

એજ॰ કોરટમાંથી॰ તારીખ ૧૧ મી॰ દીજે

મબર ૧૮૩૦ ને॰ દીને॰ કુકમ॰ થએછે—

ખબર॰ કીઆંથી॰ આપીએચજે॰ હેનરી॰

વેનદીલીન॰ ઍીટશ॰ શ્રી॰ કલકતાનાં

શ્રીનારેનાં॰ મોકોલામાંનો॰ માશતર॰ મરીનર

તથા॰ કમનાં॰ કુલ॰ શ્રી॰ કલકતા॰ની॰ કામેન॰

જેલમાં॰ કેકે॰ છે॰ તેની॰ અરજી॰ એજ॰ કોરટમાં

શનીશરવારે॰ તારીખ ૫ મી॰ મારચ ૧૮૩૧

ને॰ દીને॰ શાંતલશે॰ તથા॰ એજ॰ હેનરી॰

વેનદીલીન॰ ઍીટશનાં॰ માગણારાઓનાં॰

નામે॰ અરજી॰ શાકે॰ કુશાબ॰ આપેલાછે॰ તેમાં

દાખલ॰ કીધેલાંછે॰ તે॰ અરજી॰ તથા॰ કુશાબ॰

એજ॰ કોરટનાં॰ ચીફ॰ કલારકની॰ આરીશ

માં॰ નોધેલીછે॰ તે॰ વારતે॰ એનાં॰ માગણારા

ઓને॰ જોવુ॰ હોએતો॰ જોવા॰ મલશે—તારી

ખ ૨૪ મી॰ દીજેમબર ૧૮૩૦ ❀

વી લી અમ॰ જા ક શંન

હેનરી॰ વેનદીલીન॰ ઍીટશનો॰ વકીલ

कलकत्याचे नादार देणेदार या चा निकाल करावयाचें कोर्ट ह्याच कोर्टातुन ता॥ ११ डिजेंबर सन १८३० साचेरोजी हुकुम जाहाला आहे. खबर दिल्हिजाते ऐसी जे हेनरी वेंडोलीन बोटस् मास्तर मरिनर कलकत्याचे कीनाऱ्याचे आळितला व हाली कलकत्याचे कामन जेलमधें बंदि आहे त्याची अर्जी ह्याच कोर्टात शुणवारी ता॥ ५ वि मार्च सन १८३१ साचे रोजी ऐकण्यात येईल व हेंच हेनरी वेंउलीन बिटस् चे कर्जदाराचे नाव अर्जी बरोबर याद दिल्होआहे त्यांत लिहीलें आहे तें ह्याच कोर्टीचे चीफक्लार्क याचे हाफीसांत नोंधली आहे तो याचेक जदीरास पाहावयास सांपडेल

ता॥ २४ डिजेंबर सन १८३०

उईलम् ज्यकूसन

हेनरी वेंडिलोन बिटस् याचावकील

13TH AUGUST, 1830.

PURSUANT to an order of the High Court of Chancery, made in a cause TUDER *v.* PAULETT, the Creditors of MATTHEW TUDER, late of Fort Saint George in the East Indies, Merchant, deceased, who died in the Month of December, 1794, at Fort Saint George, aforesaid, are by their Solicitor, on or before the 1st day of August, 1831, to come in and prove their Debts before JAMES TROWER, Esq one of the Masters of the said Court at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said order.

WHITMORE AND CO.,
Lincoln's Inn, London, Solicitors.
[129]

13TH AUGUST, 1830.

PURSUANT to an order of the High Court of Chancery, made in a cause TUDER *v.* PAULETT, all persons claiming to be legatees under the Will of MATTHEW TUDER, late of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, Merchant, deceased, who died in the month of December, 1794, at Fort St. George, aforesaid, are by their Solicitor, on or before the 1st day of August 1831, to come in and make out their claims before JAMES TROWER, Esq. one of the masters of the said Court at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily exclud d the benefit of the said order.

WHITMORE AND CO.,
Lincoln's Inn, London, Solicitors.
[130]

DANIEL PALMER'S ESTATE.—Whereas DANIEL PALMER, late of Park Row, Greenwich, Kent, in England, Gentleman, died on the 4th July, 1828, and has by his Will bequeathed a certain Legacy to his Natural Son JOHN JAMES PALMER, who was formerly in the Service of Capt. McINTOSH of the Madras Establishment. Notice is hereby given, that unless he lay claim to the said Legacy within the space of 4 years from the Testator's decease, personally or by letter to the Executors, RICHARD SLAUGHTER East Street, Greenwich, EDWARD SUTER, 19 Cheapside, London, and ARTHUR WALLER, Maize Hill, Greenwich, the said Legacy will become void, and be disposed of immediately aft rwards as the Will of the Testator directs.

[128] (Signed) A. WALLER.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Major W. H Sykes, Statistical Reporter to Government, having taken charge of the effects of the Late Draftsman, L. Fidler, Bombardier of Artillery, attached to the Statistical Dept. has transmitted the balance of the estate, amounting to Poona Rupees (1043-0-40) one thousand and forty three, no quarters and forty reas, or Bombay rupees (1002 3-95) One thousand and two, three quarters and ninety five reas, after payment of funeral expences, and authorized charges to the Military Secretary to Government.

Poona, 3rd Jan. 1831. [146]

ADVERTISEMENT.—Captain F. M. IREDELL, late in Charge of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, having taken charge of the Estate of the late Lieutenant R. W. LUKIN, of the same Regiment, has, after the payment of Funeral expences, and authorized charges, this day remitted the Balance, viz. Bomb y Rupees 332-3-65 to the Sub Treasurer at Bombay.

Baroda, 7th Jan. 1831. [139]

THE Paymaster of H. M. 4th Light Dragoons will receive Tenders for a Bill or Bills on Messrs HOPKINSON, BARTON AND CO. Army Agent, London, for £185 sterling at 21 days sight.

The biddings to be in Poona rupees, and the Tenders to be sent in before the 1st of February, on which day they will be opened.

Kirkee, 11th Jan. [134]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That Two large Dwelling Houses, consisting of three stories each, situated in the Street of Moola Mused, within the city of Surat, belonging to Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, will be disposed of by Public sale on the 3d of March next, either seperately or both together as may suit the convenience of the purchasers.

Persons willing to purchase the same by private contract may obtain particulars by applying o the said Mrs. E. Harrison.

Any person or persons having any claims on the said Houses either by way of inheritance or otherwise are hereby required to prefer the same to the said Mrs E. Harrison, within the period aforesaid, after which they will not be attended to.

JACOB EYOOB.
Bombay, 15th Jan. 1831. [145]

SIR LIONEL SMITH.—A Lithographed portrait of this distinguished and much respected officer is in preparation, and will be published as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers has been obtained. Price to subscribers 5 rupees per copy.—Subscribers are requested to send their names to the Courier Office.

[135]

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office, Several numbers of Blackwood's Magazine, the New Monthly, English Sporting Magazine and other pamplets for 1829 | 30, Price 20 rupees the lot. Also, the minutes of Evidence taken before the House of Commons on the E. I. Company's affairs, in 13 parts, Speech of Mr. Peel on the Catholic question, Parliamentary debates on the Indo-Briton's Petition, Inquiry into the Monopolies of the E. I. Company, Letter on the Colonization of India, Inquiry into the long continued stationary condition of India, Report of the Select Committee, and [illegible] [136]

ADVERTISMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That Nan bhoy Ruttonjee Mestry of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant this day has contracted with Merwanjee Manackshaw also of the same caste of Parser, to dispose of all that Tenement 1 messuage, Dwelling House with a stable thereon standing on the Fagend ary ground without the walls in Ambrooly near Cowasjee Patell's Tank and also all that Piece or Parcel of Land ground with Chawls or Ranges containing Apartments or Rooms. Any person or persons having any claims or demands thereon by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known to the said Purchaser at his shop within the Town walls at the House of Byramjee Eduljee Hodiwalla Gate within 14 days from the date hereof the 14th day of January, 1831.

જાહેર॰ ખબર

ખબર॰ કીઆંથી॰ આપીએચજે

નાંનાંલાલ॰ રતનજી॰ મીશતરી॰ શ્રી॰ [illegible]

મુંબઇનો॰ પારશી॰ રહેવાશીએ॰ આજ॰ રોજે

શ્રી॰ મુંબઇવાલો॰ પારશી॰ મેહેરવાંન

માંણેકશાકાને॰ ધેકેર॰ એક॰ દહેલા॰ શાહે

તેની॰ જમીન॰ કરજંદારીછે॰ તે॰ શ્રી॰ બ કુ

ફોટ॰ અંબરોલીમાં॰ કાવશજી॰ પટેલનાં॰

તલાવ॰ આગલછે॰ તથા॰ તરણ॰ ચાલો

ફોડરાંની॰ બદી॰ જમીન॰ શાહે॰ વેચા

આપવાનુ॰ શાટ॰ કીધુંછે—એ॰ કુપર॰ ફર

લોક॰ અગર॰ લોકોનો॰ ગીરવીન॰ અગર॰ વાર

અગર॰ બીજી॰ રીતનો॰ દાવો॰ અગર॰ બે

પોચતુ॰ હોએતો॰ તેનાંઓને॰ જાણ॰ ક

તેઓએ॰ આજથી॰ દીન ૧૪ ની॰ મુદત

ખરીદદારને॰ એની॰ પેડી॰ શ્રી॰ ફોટ

બજાર॰ ગેટનાં॰ દરવાજા॰ આગલ॰ ક

પારબની॰ પેડીની॰ શાંમબે॰ બોરાંબ

એદલજી॰ મોદીનાં॰ ધેકેરમાંકે॰ તાંકા॰ જ

કરે—મુદતપછી॰ કોઇનો॰ દાવો॰ કબુલ॰

નડી—તા॰ ૨૪ મી॰ જાંનીવારી ૧૮૩૧

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of Nassewanjee Cursetjee, late of Bombay Parsee Merchant deceased, may be granted to Wirboy, alias Jeevonoow the widow of the said deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprised thereof, Dated this 14th. day of January, 1831.

H. W. MORRIS
[165] Procto

જાહેર॰ ખબર

મરનાર॰ પારશી॰ નશરવાંનજી॰ ખરશેદ

શ્રી॰ મુંબઇનો॰ વેપારી॰ હતો॰ એની॰ શર

મલ॰ મીલકતનુ॰ અખતી[illegible]

શ્રી॰ મુંબઇની॰ જુદીકોરટની॰ શુપ

કોરટમાં॰ એ॰ મરનારની॰ વીધવા॰ વી

તેને॰ લોકો॰ જીવંતવકુબી॰ કેકે॰ તે॰

અરજ॰ કીધીછે॰ જે॰ મકને॰ મલે—એ

શરવે॰ લોકો॰ જેકોઇ॰ એનાં॰ ભાભશ

તેનાંઓને॰ જાહેર॰ થાએ—તારીખ

જાંનીવારી ૧૮૩૧ ❀

કુચ—કબાલીકુ—ભારીશ

વકી

DOGS TO BE SO[illegible] and may be
at Mr. Broo
BULL TERRIERS
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tion to Mr. Brooks.

TO BE LET.—
upper room
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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by public Auction on Wednesday next, the 19th Instant, at their rooms; the following Goods: Breakfast services and Bowls of Spode's ware, Neat Patterns, Dark Blue Cloth, Saddlery and Harness. Horse Cloths, Madapollams, Hodgsons Ripe Pale Ale in Bottle, several pairs of Whitney Blankets, and a great variety of other articles. At noon any Carriages or Cattle that may offer. [148.]

TEAK TIMBER. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. have received a few valuable Planks of Tenasserim Teak which they will be happy to receive tenders for. May be seen on application. [150.]

FOR SALE. A Portable Diorama, also a variety of Proof Prints from Steel Plates, comprizing embellishments from Moore, and Scott's works, the "Forget me not," &c. &c. &c. At FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. [151].

NOTICE.---Will be Raffled for, as soon as all the numbers are taken. A self performing Organ with Six Barrels, containing a great variety of much admired modern Music; it forms also a handsome Chiffonier. Tickets in the above Raffle may be had of FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. on application:- there will be 20 numbers at 100 Rs each. As the Instrument cannot be allowed to be constantly open, it will be exposed and performed on Thursday next, the 27th inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Frith Bomanjee and Co [149]

GRINDLAYS VIEWS.---A few Copies of Nos. 2, 3, 4, are still on hand and are for sale at FRITH BOMANJEE and CO. at reduced Prices.

Where also may be had the Traveller's Guide or Journal of a tour from Bombay to Poona; Price 1 Rupee.

The proceeds of this work, after deducting the necessary expences, will be appropriated to the benefit of the Native Education Society. [172]

SALE BY AUCTION.- BECK & CO. on Tuesday next 18th instant will put by public outcry and sell chiefly without limit the undermentioned collection of Goods. viz. a variety of cut glass ware, comprising Tumblers, Goblets, wine Glasses, Finger Cups, Butter and Sugar Pots, Quart and Pint Decanters, Hooka bottoms of Sizes and Fruit dishes, Plated Cruet and Liquor Frames, handsome plated Bottle Stands, waiters, Tea and Coffee Pots, one hundred Reams of French Folscap and Letter Paper, 25,000 white and Yellow Quills, excellent Telescopes of sizes, French Lavender water, Pocket Cutlery, white Dinner Sets with green edges, Globe Hanging Lamps, 100 dozens of real Hodgson's Beer, a few Carboys of good Sherry wine, a small quantity of Madeira, Claret and Port, sundry useful Household Furniture; and at 1 P.M. a few serviceable saddle and draught cattle.

Forbes Street, 15th January, 1831. [161]

BECK AND CO. in addition to the supplies they lately advertised, have received (thanks to their kind friends) the following assortment of choice goods. viz. a few pairs of beautiful Gold filagree Bangles, and Earings, a set of seed pearl ornaments, elegant Coral Necklaces and Bracelets, Gold mounted Malachite Ornaments, very handsome chased silver Mugs, Lady's Muslin and Cambric worked Gown Pieces, Lace Collars, net Pellerines, a few pieces of China Crape and Silk for Lady's Dresses, Europe Sheeting Cloth, Brown Russia Duck, a few pieces of Bengal silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, superfine French grey Broad Cloth, capital Camphor wood Trunks, Drawing pencils, and a small quantity of English detonating Caps, meriting the notice of Sportsmen.

Forbes Street, 15th January, 1831. [169]

GENUIE MANILLA CIGARS.- by the late arrival and of very superior quality, may be had of Beck and Co. at a moderate price. [192]

TYABJEE & Co.---Most respectfully beg leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen at the presidency, and outstations that they have received by the Upton Castle an assortment of very beautiful English millinery, and will be exposed for sale at their shop on Monday the 17th Instant, Consisting of Gros de Naples, Satin, and Gauze and sarsenet ribbons, of all colours, velvet band ribbon, Lace Dresses, children's caps, Lace Scarfs, Square veils, and narrow and Broad edging Lace, fashionable Ladies Beaver Riding Hats, Girl's Leghorn Bonnets, Ladies and Gentlemen's riding gloves, black and white Bombazine, black crape, Gentlemen's printed silk bandana handkerchiefs, and black silk neck Handkerchiefs, foundation and cambric all sorts, ditto Gen- and La-

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY most respectfully begs to acquaint his customers and the Ladies and Gentlemen at the presidency and outstations that he has received from England by the ship Upton Castle, Captain Duggan, his usual Commission of Milinery and other articles which will be exposed for Sale at his shops on Monday the 17th Instant a reasonable terms: viz.

Milinery of sorts as
Narrow and broad Sarsnet Ribbon of all colors
Ditto. do. Sattin do. do.
Ditto. do. Gauze do. do.
Broad Plain and Denmark fashion flowered Ribbon. Very handsome figure and plain waist Ribbon.
Ditto. do. do. Bonnet and sash do.
Narrow and Broad black Velvet Ribbon for bands, Ladies richly Trimmed Lace Caps with complete sets of Lace Collars and Pellerine.
Infant's worked Frock Bodies of all kinds
Gauze and blond Handkerchiefs of all colors
Ladies and Girls fine Leghorn Bonnets of most fashionable shape.
Do. Do. Do. Straw Do. Do.
Boys Leghorn and straw Hats of sizes.
Fine Black Bombazeens for mourning dress
Do. ,, Crape Do.
Do. ,, Grosdenaples Do.
Do. ,, Silk Velvet.
Ladies and Gentlemen's kid and Leather Gloves.
Ladies white and different Colored small kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's Do. Do. Do.
Do. Doe and Buck skin Leather Do
Ladies and Gentlemen's riding Do.
Chidren's worsted and cotton fine half and whole stockings to the age of from 6 months to 12 years.
Ditto. colored worsted and Lambs wool socks and shoes from 2 months to 12 years.
Gentlemen's very fine cotton and worsted half stockings or socks.
Gentlemen Ladies and Children's worsted gloves, Ladies white and black silk stocking of sort.
Ditto, and Gentlemen's silk gloves, do.
Ditto. fine cotton stockings.
Hats from Messrs. Borrodaile and Sons.
Children's fashionable silk and Drab Col. Beaver Hats for Boys and Girls with feathers, Ribbons, &c. &c. and complete from one months to 12 years age.
Do. Seal Skin foraging Caps.
Gentlemen's do do. do. with covers.
Black oil skin for covering Gentlemen's Caps
Sundries.
Very fine Welch gauze Flannel.
Colored raw worsted for Carpets.
Brown Canvas to make Do.
Blankets of all sizes.
Artificial flowers with small roses and others.
Satin for dresses of all colors.
Damask satin for shoes.
Foundation and Scotch gauze.
Worsted silk and cotton braiding of all colors.
Silk stay laces of colors.
Cambric and wire buttons, &c. &c.
Silk ribbon of colors.
Childrens toys of all kinds.
Tin breakfast setts.
" Coffee setts,
" Tea do.
Many other sundries.
Children's dolls with dresses small and large.
Perfumery from Smyths Nephew and Bristow:
Sets of Tooth Brushes.
Hair Brushes.
Nail do.
Coat and hats do.
Violet Hair Powder.
Lavender water.
Windsor soap.
Smelling Salt.
Milk of roses.
Marking ink.
Essence of roses.
Many other articles.

Books of sorts for children. Colored corderoy for Gentlemen Trowsers & Breeches, Black silk milled Handkerchiefs, for Gentlemen & many other useful articles.

Bombay, 14th Jan. 1331 [171]

TO BE LET.---The Commodious upper-roomed House situated at Chowpattee with out houses Stable, &c. Apply to Messr. Tyabjee & Co. in Meadow Street.

Bombay, the 15th January 1831. [163]

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO.

VERY fine London particular Madeira, from Messrs. Keirs and Co. imported Per Isabella, in September 1829, at..... Rs. 650 Per Pipe.
Ditto, Ditto, at " 350 per Hhd
From Mr. J. Weston, Brussels. A few Cases of Scharsburg Moselle Vintage of 1815, at.... " 30 per Doz.
From Messrs. Balguerie and Co. Bordeaux Good Medoc Claret at " 18 per Do.
Vin de Grave..... at " 12 Do. Do.
Champagne..... at " 25 Do. Do.
From Mr. Charles Bell, London Good Sherry, 19 months in the Country.....at " 20 per Doz.
Ditto Ditto in Pints..at " 12 Do. Do.
Port..... at " 18 Do. Do.
[182]

FOR SALE.—The Indian Calendar, for 1831. Price [illegible] Rupees and a half. [185]

MESSRS. JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE AND CO. most respectfully beg to acquaint their Customers and the Public in General at the Presidency and out stations, that they have lately received an Investment per ship Upton Castle, recently arrived, consisting of very handsome and fresh articles which will be exposed for sale on Monday next the 17th January, 1831, at their shop opposite to Government House; as follows:

Borradaile's Superfine Gentlemen's Black and Drab narrow and Broad Brimmed Round Hats; children's and Girl's Hats, Black and Drab, Military accoutrements from Bicknell's; new Regulation undress Chacoes, and Blue Cloth Forage Caps, Black Silk Stocks, Buff leather shoulder Belts, Japan leather Frog waist Belts, Military and Red Leather Gloves.

Regimental Buttons, Large and small, viz:
From 1st to 26th Regiment N. I.
B. E. Regiment 1st and 2d.
Bombay Artillery.
Marines.

Oilman's stores, Cannisters of Fresh Salmon; Reading and Beefsteak Sauce, &c. Grocery; Sugar; Figs, Milk Chocolate and Patent Cocoa, Barley Sugar, Carraway seeds;---Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew; Sets of Tooth Brushes, Pomatum; Flesh Brushes, Macassar and Russia oil, &c. Perfumery from Bristow, Essence of Lemons and Cellery, Liquorice, Patent Hair Brushes, Windsor Soap, &c. Superfine Blankets, Cutlery from Sevigny, Saddlery, consisting of Lady's Saddles, complete, New Regulation Black Hussar Headstalls, Reins, and Fridles, Girths and Martingales, Curry Combs, and Brushes, and Sets of Shoe Brushes, Brass Couch Beading, Hosiery, Cotton and Worsted children's Socks, men's worsted socks and Lady's Stockings, worsted Banians, Hunting Belts, Stationery, fine white Cartridge Papers, Quills, Imperial, Demy, Foolscap and Letter Papers, coloured, Playing Cards, Copper Gun and Pistol Caps; Crickett Batts, &c. &c. and various other articles. [154.]

ADVERTISMENT.---MR. W. JARDINE, begs to acquaint the public that he will commence conveying passengers from Panwell to Poonah and vice versa from the 25th Inst. on the following terms.

Each Passenger Inside, Bombay Rs. 40 or Poonah Rs. 42.

Outside Do. 15 Do. to be paid in advance. Each passenger will be allowed to take with him 9lbs. of Baggage.

No extra charge will be made for children under 8 years of age, provided no passenger brings more than one until the completion of the new road on the Bhore Ghaut; two Palanquins with bearers will be stationed at Capoolee and two at Kandalla for the conveyance of Ladies and Invalid passengers up and down the Ghaut; quiet horses being stationed for the same purpose for Gentlemen where no Ladies or Invalids offer. Gentlemen will be accommodated in Palanquins if they prefer it, and this will entail no extra charge on the passengers.

A reasonable deduction will be made on the engagement by any Individual of a whole carriage. Say 20 per cent. Passengers will be accommodated to Kandalla at the following rates.

From Panwell to Kandalla 25 Rs.
" Poona to Do 30 Do.

Intending passengers will be pleased to register their names at the Booking Office at Panwell or at the Poonah Post Office respectively, as they may be situated, one day's previous notice being given of the number of seats and the description of Vehicle they may require.

The Vehicles to be run are a Sociable, a Shigrampoe, Buggies and a Carriage of a peculiar construction, capable of accommodating three passengers with comfort. On the completion of the new road on the Bhore Ghaut, two substantial, well built Mail Coaches will regularly run between Panwell and Poonah, when certain rules will be framed and promulgated for the observance of passengers, notice being also given of the time of starting and the period in which the journey may be accomplished. The rates of conveyance will be lowered after the new road is completed should the encouragement received by Mr. Jardine render such a measure practicable. In soliciting the patronage of the public to his undertaking Mr. J. begs to assure them that no pains will be spared on his part to secure them every comfort and convenience. [160.]

NO. XI. OF THE SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear on the 1st of February.—CONTENTS.—1. Sport near Gorruckpore.—2. Road match at Bangalore.—3. Snipe Shooting in the Concan.—4. Another day with the Nuggur pack.—5. Tour by Nosing Tom.—6. Scale of weights for Whim Plates suggested.—7. On Arab Stallions by S. Y. S.---8. The Fort Adjutant's Mark.---9. Hubbeeb ul Hissan [illegible] diseases of horses and their rem[illegible] "Jactans versus Hokey Pokey, [illegible] trial, 11. Coursing Antelopes [illegible] hounds.---12. The Deesa Me[illegible]

RACING CALENDAR.---[illegible] Hajeepore, Deesa, Cal[illegible] Benares, and other rac[illegible]

JUST PUBLISHED

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR, FOR 1831.

(CORRECTED TO THE 31ST. DEC.)

CONTENTS.—Part 1st. A Perpetual Register. Description of Bombay, illustrated with Lithographic drawings of different public buildings. Chronicle of Occurrences during the year 1830.—ALMANAC FOR 1831. Tables of the Equation of Time, Sun's Right Ascension and Declination, Latitudes and Longitudes of Ports and places on the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts; A Polymetrical Table, Heights of the Principal Mountains and Edifices; Altitudes of Places in the Deccan; Tables of Specific Gravities, and of the value of Annuities on a single life.

Part 2d.—Regulations for the receipt and delivery of Gunpowder; Post Office. Custom House, Civil, Military, Naval, and Shipping Regulations; Regulation of the Naval Fund; Table of Precedence in India; Govt. Loan Regulations; Tables for converting Bombay, into Sicca rupees, and vice versa; Stamp regulations; Abstracts of Rules, Ordinances and Regulations of Govt.; Tables of Coins, Weights and Measures; of fees in the Supreme Court of Judicature, and of Ecclesiastical fees; Miscellaneous Naval Information.

Part 3d.—The Civil List, Army List, and Naval List, with Indices.

Part 4th.—List of the Governors of Bombay from 1665 to the present time, the Royal family, the King's Ministers, The Board of Controul, The Court of Directors, Governments of India and the Colonies to the Eastward of the Cape, Residents at Foreign Courts, the King's Naval Establishment in the East Indies, Supreme Court of Judicature, Court of Requests, Insolvent Debtor's Court, Police, His Majesty's Justices, Ecclesiastical Establishments, Literary Society, Education and Native Education Society, Auxiliary Bible and other Societies, Highland Society, East Indian Amelioration Fund, Agricultural and Horticultural Society, African Society; Royal Asiatic Society; List of Merchant Ships, Account of Insurance and Laudable Societies--Company's Agents at home and abroad---Houses of Agency, Rates of Merchants and Agent's commission, Warehouse Rent, Assistants in Public Offices, European Inhabitants.

APPENDIX.

Births, Marriages and Deaths; Arrivals and Departures in 1830.

PRICE 5 RUPEES, STITCHED AND COVERED.

PLAN OF THE ISLAND.

A Plan of the island, with references to upwards of a hundredresidences may be obtained at the Courier Office. *Price One Rupee.* [187]

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs REMINGTON, and CO. A few three Dozen Cases of very superior CLARET received direct from Mr. B. PHELAN of *Bourdeux*, at Rs. 25 per Dozen. [183],

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FOR SALE.—The Quarterly Army List corrected to the 1st October, price per copy 3 rupees. [184]

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO.

THE following Wines of Superior quality from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET.

Claret 2d Growth.....	Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	26 per do.
Bucellas.....	20 per do.
Port Wine in quarts.....	20 per do.
Do. do. in pints.....	12 per do.

R. & CO. will register orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever their stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for individuals and Regimental Messes. The shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and CO. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay. [175]

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office.

Bombay Calendars for 1830 and 1831.....	5 0 0
Indian Calendar for 1831.....	2 2 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0 2 0
Ditto Interest Bonds,.....	0 2 0
Do. Policies,.....	1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.....	0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0 2 0
[illegible] of Exchange, per set,....	0 2 0
[illegible]e Island,.....	1 0 0
[illegible]s Itinerary	5 0 0
Debtors' Act.....	3 0 0

[illegible]-PRESS PRINTING, COP[illegible] PRINTING neatly exe[illegible]erms. [176]

SPORTING MAGAZINE.--As arrangements have now been made for securing the publication of the Oriental Sporting Magazine *punctually* on the first of every month for which it is advertised, the Editor begs to inform his friends and contributors that no article sent after the 20th of the month preceding that of publication can be inserted.

It is therefore particularly requested that contributions for No. 11 may be sent before the 20th of the present month.

Courier Office 11th Jan. 1831. [186]

For Freight or Passage to London.

THE well known fast sailing ship, BOLTON, JOHN CLARKSON, Commander, expected here early in February. For Particulars apply to Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO. [177]

Passage to London,

TO Sail the first week of February. The fast sailing ship, LADY DOUGLAS, of 400 tons. W. RAMSAY, Commander, carries a Surgeon. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO. where Plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 15th January, 1831. [178]

For Freight and Passage to the Cape of Good Hope and London.

THE ship CHARLES KERR, of 550 tons, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. This Ship is expected early in Feb. and will be dispatched in all March. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO. [1179]

Passage to the Clyde.

THE fine new brig, JEAN, of 280 tons, Captain ALEX. FINLAY. Has good accommodations for 2 or 3 Passengers and will be despatched in all January Apply to ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO.

Bombay, 15th January, 1831. [180]

For Passage to London or the Cape of Good Hope.

THE teak built ship TRIUMPH, 600 tons, THOMAS GREEN, commander, has excellent accommodations for Passengers. Carries a Surgeon, and will sail on the 1st February, touching for Passengers on the Malabar Coast.

Apply to Cabtain GREEN at the Office of P. STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 15th January, 1831. [181]

For Passage to London.

THE well known fast sailing teak built ship UPTON CASTLE, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, and she will be positively be despatched on or before the 15th February next,---for, particulars apply to Captain DUGGAN or FRAMJEE CAWASJEE, at his office.

Bombay, 12th Jan. 1831. [170]

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 6th January, 1831.

No. 6. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract (par. 2d) from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 4th Augt. last, be published in General Orders:

Para. 2d. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty on your Establishment by the Ship "Brunswick."

Surgeon Thomas P. Weekes.

Assistant Surgeon Richard Frith.

Bombay Castle, 7th Jan. 1831.

No. 7. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 7th June, 1815:

Para. 2d. In consequence of the numerous applications which have been preferred to us by our Servants on leave of absence in this Country, for advances of money on loan, we think it proper to recal your attention to our orders in the Military Department of the 16th December, 1807, upon this subject. Those orders declared our determination not to make any pecuniary advances to officers at home beyond what they are allowed by the existing Regulations of the Service, and you are required to publish them in General Orders to the Army, but as a resolution of this description in order to be generally known to a body which is continually receiving an accession of new members should be occasionally republished, and being fully persuaded that strict observance of this resolution will prevent much trouble and inconvenience besides loss to the Company, we direct that our orders above adverted to be in future circulated for the information of the Army in the month of January in every year, and we shall take the necessary steps for reminding officers who may arrive in England upon furlough, of our determination upon the subject in question.

Bombay Castle, 8th January, 1831.

No. 8.—Major C. B. James, 1st Assistant Commissary General is allowed leave of absence from his station from the 10th to the 31st January, to visit the Presidency on private affairs.

No. 9.—Lieutenant Colonel Willis, who stands appointed to the Command of the Troops at Baroda, is permitted to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs with leave of absence for two months.

No. 10.---A the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the following temporary appointments are confirmed.

Brigade Major C. Crawley, to act as Deputy Assistant Adjutant Genral in the Northern Division of the army, during the absence of Lieutenant G. J Mant, on Sick Certificate.

Captain G. Macan, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Brigade Major at Hursole.

Lieutenant C. Bird[illegible]d, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, to offic[illegible]as Interpreter to the 26th. Regiment.

No. 11.—Cadet James Bishop, for the Engineers, having reported his arrival at the Presidency on board the ship Sir Edward Paget, on the 31st ultimo, and produced the prescribed Certificate of his appointment to this Establishment, is admitted accordingly into the service from that date, and promoted to 2d Lieutenant, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

Captain S. Slight, of the Engineers and Lieutenant S. Landon, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, have returned to their duty by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank, by the Ship Sir Edward Paget, which arrived at Bombay on the 31st ultimo.

No. 12.—Ensign E. P. Lynch, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed on furlough to Sea for six months for the benefit of his health.

No. 13.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the triennial issue of Leather Pantaloons to the mounted Corps on this Establishment be in future discontinued, and that Woollen overalls of an approved pattern, be annually supplied in their stead; the regulated monthly stoppages from the Native Cavalry on account of that article of Dress continuing as at present.

The above arrangement to have effect from the 1st January, 1832.

Bombay Castle, 10th January, 1831.

No. 14. The undermentioned officers are admitted on the effective strength of their respective Regiments.

Supernumerary Lieutenant C. Rooke, of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry from the 21st. August 1829, vice Phipps deceased.

Supernumerary Ensign A. W. Beavan, of the European Regiment, from the 28 December 1830, vice Cunningham resigned.

Bombay Castle, 12th January, 1831.

No. 15. The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract (paragraphs 1 and 2) from a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated 11th August, 1830, No 36, be published in General Orders.

PARA 1. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your Establishment.

Col. William Gilbert, and Major A. Seymour in November next.

PARA 2. We have permitted Lieut. C. A. Stewart, of your Establishment, to remain in this country, for the further, period of six month.

Bombay Castle, 13th January, 1831.

No. 16. The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following description of the limits of the cantonement of Hursole be published in the General Orders,

	Direction yds.
Limits of the Hursole contonement commence from the left bank of the Metriva river on which the Camp is situated near the Hospital, from whence the line runs along a carriage road, is a large Mangoe tree on the right of the road.	East 1080
Whence turning to the left to a Mourah tree,	North 180
It sweeps round some cultivation resuming its direction to the North East along the side of the General Parade ground till it arrives opposite —the Brick Kilns.	N. E. 470.
Continuing in a straight line it reaches a Nulla	N. E. 495.
Ascending the opposite bank it takes another turn to.	N. E. 200.
A gentle ascent brings it to a rising ground overlooking Camp from the Eastward	North 1095
Still running North over undulating ground it takes a sharp bend and descent to the west	North 455
It now pursues its direction along a made road till it passes the road from the Village of Chickla on the right ..	West 1805
Thence touching the Nulla in the rear of Captain Crawley's Compound.... ..	West 475
It follows the winding of the Nulla in the rear of the Pioneer, and staff lines and field work till it reaches the banks of the river on the right and rear of Mr. Conductor Hume's Compound	North 1400
From this point it turns to the South and following the banks of the river behind the followers lines and Bazar it reaches the spot on the right and rear of the Hospitals from whence it commenced.	South 1600

Bombay Castle 13th January, 1831.

No 17. Ensign T. S. Powell, of His Majesty's 40th Regiment, has been appointed aid-de-camp to the Hon'ble the Governor.

No. 18 of 1831. Lieutenant Colonel F. Roome, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 14th January, 1831.

No. 19. The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted on the establishment in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Engineers.

Cadet William George Hebbert, date of arrival at Bombay, 8th January, 1831.

Meaical Department.

Mr. Henry Charles Heath, 8th January 1831.

Cadet W. G. Hebbert is promoted to 2d Lieutenant, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.

The undermentioned officers and Cadet have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Colonel W. Gilbert of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry. Date of arrival at Bombay, 8th January 1831.

F. H. Pierce, of the Regiment of Artillery. do. do.

Captain W. V. Hewitt of the 5th Regiment Native Infan ry. do. do.

Cadet A. Prescot, Cavalry do. do.

Captain F. T. Farrett, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, 7th January, 1831.

By Order of the Honorable the [illegible]nor in Council.

[illegible]

HO[illegible]

SI[illegible]

I beg [illegible]
your ex[illegible]
what ha[illegible]
that m[illegible]
40th, [illegible]

On [illegible]
highly [illegible]
Kennedy, [illegible]
pection of [illegible]
completed [illegible]
he reviewe[illegible]
expressed [illegible]
lified praise[illegible]
had found it[illegible]
would not f[illegible]
cellency the [illegible]
favorable ter[illegible]

On this o[illegible]
nel Valiant[illegible]
nedy and e[illegible]
and to she[illegible]
Macleod C[illegible]
belonging [illegible]
and galla[illegible]
of a seco[illegible]
been given[illegible]
Party met [illegible]
King, and [illegible]
&c. were g[illegible]
neral Ken[illegible]
the Bomba[illegible]
great appla[illegible]
it, for the h[illegible]
to all.

General K[illegible]
gave the healt[illegible]
Officers of H[illegible]
ment, a[illegible]
brunt [illegible]
the cl[illegible]
by Bo[illegible]
valor w[illegible]
their co[illegible]
the spot [illegible]
as they [illegible]
war. *Gr*[illegible]

Colon[illegible]
to give a[illegible]
be dran[illegible]
friends [illegible]
and fro[illegible]
much kindness, and w[illegible]
sed their time very pl[illegible]
liant then gave '*Colo*[illegible]
staff of the Dooab For[illegible]
them for attentions [illegible]
health, happiness, and [illegible]
cess might attend them[illegible]
Colonel Macleod in a [illegible]
thanks in the name of [illegible]
the Madras Officers. (*M*[illegible]

The Dinner &c. &c. [illegible]
style of this happy Regim[illegible]
to meet again at the hou[illegible]
Colonel where a splendid [illegible]
given by Mrs. Valiant to[illegible]
and Gentlemen of the w[illegible]
invited. The joyf[illegible]d[illegible]
12 o'clock whe[illegible] par[illegible]
elegant supper; all were pleg[illegible]
with the good cheer and a[illegible]
amiable hostess and family, [illegible]
excel the pleasure experience[illegible]
parties, which have not bee[illegible]
arrival at this place.

Yesterday a Dinner was also [illegible]
lonel Valiant and the Officers o[illegible]
Old 40th" to Captain Cocke a[illegible]
of the 3d Bombay Regiment o[illegible]
at Belgaum, and which afforded [illegible]
to all.

This fine old Corps will in a f[illegible]
for Poona to the great regret o[illegible]
who will be left behind.

I have the[illegible]
Sir,
Your[illegible]

Belgaum, 28th December 1830.

TESTIMONY TO CAPT. BOU[illegible]
THE SIR "EDWARD PAG[illegible]

To the Editor of the Bombay[illegible]

SIR,

Having received a letter from a B[illegible]
who went home last season in t[illegible]
then commanded by Captain [illegible]
now commands the "Sir Edw[illegible]
been requested by my fri[illegible]
as much as possible, th[illegible]
which Capt. Bourchier st[illegible]
gland in the estimatio[illegible]
board, for his marke[illegible]
demeanour and highl[illegible]
insertion of this tes[illegible]
widely circulated J[illegible]

very Obedient S[illegible]

AN OFFIC[illegible]

EC[illegible]

T[illegible]
pl[illegible]

Capet, (thank Heaven he has now no claim to a loftier designation) he has met his reward.

" 'Tis done—but yesterday a king
And arm'd with kings to strive;
And, now, he is a nameless thing,
So abject, yet alive."

And if he is, no longer, one of the crowned Monarchs of the earth, but an outcast from his country, and a fugitive in a foreign land; exposed, by his follies and his crimes, alike to the contempt and execration of mankind, who shall pity his fate, or who, rather, will not say that the doom pronounced upon him is too mild for one guilty of such wanton enormities, such unprincipled treason against his people?

Yet let us not regret the career which he has run, when we remember the glorious result to which it has given rise. The political tempest, which shook France to [illegible] very centre, though violent, was of short [illegible]ration. The clouds are now dispersed, and the Sun of Liberty shines with a steady lu[illegible] land.

Surely, [illegible] spectacle more sublime, more spirit-stirring than another, it is that of a great people arraying themselves against their domestic tyrants, and vindicating those rights which are the inalienable inheritance of man, such a spectacle is the more ennobling, as it is one which is seldom seen. Almost all nations have spirit enough to look upon the yoke of foreign slavery as an intolerable burthen, but how few are at once so enlightened and so brave, as to wrest from their own rulers such a system of civil polity as may be worthy the genius of the free! Therefore, although the deeds of a Wallace and a Tell are deservedly held in remembrance, yet are our praise and gratitude still more eminently due to men like Latimer, Hampden, Sydney and Grattan, who had the wisdom to conceive, and the courage to carry into effect, as far as might be by their own evangelic efforts, a plan of religious freedom. France has now signalized herself in the same cause. That great nation, long illustrious in arts and arms, has won for herself a new glory which has thrown [illegible] to the spade all her former reason. France has fought the battle of Liberty, and merits, and will receive, the gratitude of mankind. She has, in the most solemn manner enforced a principle, which if not recognized amongst men, all Monarchs must eventually degenerate into tyrants, all subjects into slaves; that Kings are amenable to those for whose benefit they are called upon to wield their power; and that to the people, when their rulers attempt to place themselves above the laws, and establish a despotic sway, there still lies open one last appeal; an appeal to Heaven, and the sword. That appeal has now been made. I rejoice, all true lovers of liberty will rejoice, that it has not been made in vain. Heaven has heard the prayer, deep and earnest, breathed forth by an insulted and injured people. France has triumphed in the holy cause in which she was engaged; and, to enhance the lustre of her success, she has not tarnished her career by a single violence or crime. Placed on an eminence where she shines the beacon of the world, she may well feel pride as she surveys the elevated station which she will henceforth assume among the nations of the earth; a station more glorious than that which she occupied of old, when continental Europe lay postrate at her feet.

Then, indeed, her national flag, the "gallant Tri-color" had been borne aloft, triumphant through a thousand days of carnage and of fight; but then it was the standard of slaves, marching under the orders of a despot, to establish tyranny in foreign lands. The curse of slavery was in its train, and nations trembled, and the hearts of men quailed, as they marked its course of conquest and of blood. Now is it become the banner of the free, a guiding light to point out to the oppressed of all other countries, the path to Freedom and revenge. These things may well make her proud; and if in her exultation, she reverts to the calamities which clouded her day of glory and of pride—to her metropolis exposed to all the horrors of war, her streets deluged with blood, and heaped with the corpses of so many citizens slain in her cause, let her not regret the sacrifice she has made, to obtain the prize which has been won. The blood of patriots is not shed in vain; even from their ashes is kindled that spark of Liberty which has lately been fanned into a flame, and never may that flame be extinguished in a land, which has suffered so much in the noblest cause which even drew forth the energies of mankind!

I hope there are none who will not echo this prayer; none whose bosom will not swell with exultation as they contemplate the triumph of the "Good old Cause," as Algernon Sydney so briefly but beautifully expressed it, when he had ascended the scaffold, to bear testimony in death to the truth of those doctrines which he had enforced during his life. If, then, there should be among your readers a few, the remnant of a race who, I trust, are fast disappearing from the earth—bigots in politics and religion, who systematically oppose any reformation in either, and fancy they perceive in every attempted innovation, the developement of some design secretly carried on against the Altars of Christ, and the thrones of kings; let such reflect that loyalty to a sovereign, I mean a constitutional one, is perfectly compatible with a far nobler feeling, the love of our country, unless they assert, what I never can admit, that the interest of kings is distinct from that of their people. There is, indeed a point where this loyalty must cease; when the obedience which is founded on it, cannot be yielded to the monarch, without sacrificing at the same time the dearest privileges of the subject. The freedom of a country, the inheritance of millions, is a stake too precious to be abandoned to the caprice or tyranny of any individual. Shall any one, then, hesitate to yield a tribute of admiration to those generous [illegible] resisted even unto death, the [illegible]hts? No! Let us acknowledge also the moderation and temper, the dignity and wisdom, by which all their proceedings have been distinguished. At a time when the passions of men were roused, and irritated by wanton aggression, no violence has been committed. At a time when the temporary dissolution of the government, consequent on the flight of the late king and his ministers, afforded the fairest opportunity to the political steamer, no visionary form of Government has been recommended to the people. Even the republicans, a party considerable by their character and numbers, forbore to press upon the the public their own principles, or to advocate, in opposition to the general wish, the adoption of that peculiar form of government, so noble in theory, but which I fear will be found little suited in practice, until human nature shall be perfect, and the rewards of ambition granted to those alone who are most worthy to receive them, or never coveted except to promote the welfare of our race, the only end which can "make ambition virtue." To ensure the tranquillity of a state the supreme power must be vested in hereditary succession in one family; it is a prize too splendid to be left as an object of contention to every man, who by his abilities or a fortunate concurrence of circumstances, might aspire to possess it. France therefore, has determined wisely to live under the sway of a king, but she has also resolved with equal wisdom that her kings, as far as their character can be influenced by human institutions, shall be loved, not feared; that they shall be the rulers, not the tyrants, of their people. To accomplish this desirable end she has set limits to their power; she has watched, with a most jealous vigilance, over the preservation of her rights; and where these rights were doubtful or too circumscribed, she has labored to define and extend them. Long may she persevere in the same useful and glorious career!

Too truly alas! has the poet depicted the character of man

"O man, thou feeble tenant of an hour,
Debased by slavery, and corrupt by power."

Remembering, the truth of this melancholy picture of our race; and that the one evil generates from the other; that where there are slaves, there will not be wanting despots to tyrannise over them; and, on the other hand, reflecting on the great lesson, taught us by reason, and confirmed by all experience, that nations are powerful and prosperous, and therefore happy, in proportion as they are free; let us hope that that great country will ever continue zealous to preserve inviolate that blessing of liberty, without which man may indeed wear the form, and be clothed in the attributes of humanity, but must still be deficient in all those qualities which, more than others, confer dignity upon his nature.

My principal object in addressing this letter, is to call the attention of the public, through the medium of your paper, to the subscription which has been set on foot in England, and which I hope will be seconded in our sister Presidency of Bengal, to aid the families of those who suffered in the different conflicts in Paris. The community of this Presidency, ever liberal in affording assistance to those deserving of their aid, will I trust not neglect the present opportunity to evince the sense they entertain of the conduct of one who unawed by the frowns of power, still struggled until they had established the rights of their nation, and thus conferred a signal benefit, not on their own country alone, but on the world. For those who fell in that memorable conflict our gratitude and veneration are all that are left us to bestow. Peace be with the ashes of the brave! The remembrance of their deeds will live embalmed in the heart of every man to whom the name of Freedom is dear. But let us not forget that there are the wounded who still survive, and the families of those who were slain, to whom such attribute of our admiration and sympathy will come as balm to their feelings, and an anodyne to their grief; not from paltry considerations of the pecuniary benefit they will derive, but from the assurance it will give them that their friends and relatives have fallen, honored and mourned, even by foreign nations; above all that England, free and powerful England, has not been an uninterested spectator of their success, and that even in this distant clime, in the burning plains of the East, there is a community of our countrymen whose hearts beat with unabated attachment to that cause, in defence of which they had poured forth their blood and their life.

Is any further appeal necessary on this occasion? Shall Englishmen be slow to testify to our emancipated brethren in France the deep interest which we take in their cause? Forbid it, every feeling most cherished by the free! Forbid it, the gratitude which is due to those who have fought and conquered, and died in the cause, on whose tombs can be inscribed no higher eulogy than that they fell, battling against tyranny, and vindicating their rights; and that to their heroic resistance is to be ascribed the accomplishment of the new French Revolution, the most glorious event in modern times; one which has taught a great moral lesson both to kings and people, and which operating as a warning to the former, and revealing to the latter the secret of their strength, will I doubt not produce a beneficial effect upon the general destinies of mankind.

I remain,
Sir,
Your Obediently,
B

8th January, 1831.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

POONA RACES.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the Poona Course, held this day 28th December 1830 Mr. Harrison, Captain Havelock, and Captain Luykin were elected stewards for the ensuing meeting, and Captain T. D. Morris Secretary.

The following Resolutions were proposed and carried.

That the present race Bungalows be sold by public Auction, and a new Stand be built by subscription upon a new Course.

That the meeting commence the first Tuesday in December 1831 at 4 P. M. the running to be continued on the afternoon of every Tuesday and Friday at the same hour and a dinner to be provided each day at ½ past six at the Race Stand at per head.

3d. That the Meeting be regulated by the Rules laid down in the Racing Calendar for 1829, and in Order to give young Horses what is usually considered a fair chance, that the Poona standard weight for age be fixed at.

2 Years	a feather
3 Years	6st. 5lbs.
4 Years	7st. 8lbs.
5 Years	8st. 5lbs.
6 Years	8st. 12lbs.
Aged	9st.

In Give and Take weight Fourteen Hands to carry 9 stone.

In whim Weights Fourteen Hands and aged 8. 7. with the rate of 7lbs. Give and Take every year and every Inch.

LOCAL CLAUSES.

1. Every Horse bred in India of English Dam and Sire or bred in and imported from the Cape of Good Hope; or any horse bred out of the Bombay Territory from Sire or Dam possessing any English blood to carry Ten Pounds in addition to the Poona Standard or whatever scale of Weights the Public Race be run [illegible] and every Horse bred in and imported [illegible] Great Britain to carry Eighteen Pounds [illegible] any of the above mentioned Po[illegible]ery other Breed of Horses to [illegible] Arabs; Mares, and Geld[illegible] three Pounds.

Class 2. That in consequ[illegible] bility of procuring correct certifica[illegible] the Breeders of Arabs, a Profesion[illegible] man be solicited to attend at the Race three days previous to the meeting, whose opinion shall be taken on this head and *be decisive*, nor shall any Horse be exempt from this examination whose owner does not at the same period send or produce a Certificate of Age from the secretary of one of the established Courses in India, or an authenticated statement of previous public running wherein the Horse's Age is distinctly specified; and with regard to the latter part of this clause that no doubt may arise when a Horse has started the beginning and ending of the same year it is to be distinctly understood that any Horse claiming his age on the Poona course from former recorded performances on another is supposed as in England to *have completed a year* the May Day previous.

Horses intended to enter in Give and Take or whim Weights to be measured the same day in the presence of one or more stewards, or be subject to a fine of Two Gold mohurs.

Clause 3d. Horses walking over the Poona course to receive only half the amount of the Public Plate or Purse, and no Horse to be allowed to walk over more than once during the meeting. One Gold mohur entrance to the course to be paid by every Horse entering for Plate, match or sweepstakes, and whenever the Public money exceeds three hundred Rupees Two Gold mohurs.

The following Races were then fixed on for the four first days and it was unanimously resolved that no alteration should be made in the terms of running till the close of the meeting of 1831.

POONAH TURF MEETING, 1831.

FIRST DAY.

Tuesday,—December

1st. A Sweepstakes of Rupees 500 each P. P. for all Arabs that have never started for plate, purse, cup, match or sweepstakes, carrying 8st. 4lb. one two mile heat to be closed on the 15th October 1831.

Already two subscribers.

2d. The Spear Stakes of 5 Gold Mohurs each and 300 Rs. from the fund for horses which, when carrying their respective owners, have during the year 1831, taken three first Spears in the Deccan, the second horse to receive back his stakes to be closed on the 15th October 1831 1lst. once round the course, Gentlemen riders.

Four Subscribers.

3d. The Seventh renewal of the Claret Stakes of Rs. 200 each and 600 Rs. from the fund for all horses weight for age and inches, heats one mile and a half.

SECOND DAY,—FRIDAY—DECEMBER.

1st. The Champaign Stakes of Rupees 250 each with 500 Rs. from the fund for horses that have never won before the meeting of 1831 and are *bona fide* the property of subscribers to the Stakes, to be named on or before the 15th October 1831; one three mile heat weight for age.

2d. A plate given by Sir J. Malcolm of Rupees 800, for Maidens bred in the Bombay Territory of which a certificate will be required, weight for age, heats one mile and a distance, three horses to start, or the Plate to be reserved for another year.

3d. The Hunters Stakes of Rs. 100 each and 400 Rs. from the fund if four horses start, Gentlemen riders, the last horse to pay the second horse's stakes, 11st. 3 miles.

THIRD DAY,—TUESDAY—DEC.

1st. The Deccan Cup value 1000 Rs. by a subscription of not less than 50 Rupees, the surplus in specie to be added to a Sweepstakes of 100 Rupees each for Arabs that never started before the meeting of 1831, carrying 8 stone, heats round the course, winners to carry 3lb. extra-non-subscribers to the Cup to pay 300 Rupees to the Sweepstakes to be closed on the 1st of February 1831.

"A Cup has been ordered from England."

24 Subscribers.

2d. The Give and take of Rupees 400 from the fund to be added to a Sweepstakes of 5 Gold Mohurs each, heats 2 miles, weight for inches.

3d. The Sungum Stakes of Rupees 100 each and 400 from the fund for all Arab and Bombay bred horses, 9st. 7lb. winners of one Race to carry 3lb. extra, of two or more races 7lb. extra, heats one mile.

FOURTH DAY,—FRIDAY - DEC.

1st. The Ladies Purse of Rs. 600 to be added to a Sweepstakes of three Gold Mohurs each for all Arab and Bombay bred horses, weight for age, heats 2 miles, winners of one race to carry 3lb and of two, 5lb., and of 3 or more 7lbs. extra.

2d. A plate of 200 Rs. for horses bred in the Deccan, bona fide the property of native gentlemen, catch weights, once round the course.

3d. A Sweepstakes of 1000 Rs. each half forfeit to the day of running, and 250 forfeit if declared before the 15th November 1831, for horses that never started before the meeting. Open till 15th October 1831, 8st. 7lb. heats a mile and a half and a distance.

4th. The New Course plate of Rs. 800 from the fund to be added to a sweepstakes of fine Gold Mohurs each for all horses, weight for age, one four mile heat.

FIFTH DAY.

1st. The Kirkee Cup value 100 Guineas, given by the Officers of H. M's. 4th Light Dragoons, to be run for by a free Handicap of all Horses that never won before the meeting of 1831, and have saved their distance in any [illegible] race during [illegible]

[illegible] horses t[illegible] two mile a[illegible] of 10 Gold M[illegible] ped immediately after the [illegible]y's running and such as decline the handicap before 12 o'clock on the following day to pay half forfeit. Three horses or no race.

SIXTH DAY.

1st. A forced Handicap of Rupees 200 with Rupees 600 from the fund for all winners of the meeting except the Spear stakes, Galloway, Produce and Native Plates, one two mile heat.

2d. The Pony Plate of Rupees 100 for ponies under 12 hands 3 inches, catch weights, heats ½ mile.

3d. The Welter Stakes of 10 Gold Mohurs each with 300 from the fund for all Arab horses that have never won, before the meeting 11st 7lb Gentlemen riders, one mile and a half and a distance, open till the 15th October 1831.

Two Subscribers.

The beaten plate of Rs. 400 for such beaten horses of the season as have saved their distance in any one race during the meeting; one mile and a half heat, to be handicapped.

Stewards { W. HAVELOCK, J. HARRISON, JOS. LUYKIN, T. D. MORRIS, *Secretary.*

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

VESSELS NAMES.	COMMANDERS.	PORT.	DATE OF DISPATCH
Sir Edward Paget	Bourchier	Do	25 Jan.
Charles Kerr	Brodie	Do	in March
Upton Castle,	Duggan	London	15 Feb.
Bolton	Clarkson	London	in March,
Jean	Finlay	Clyde	all Jan.
Lady Feversham	Ellerby	London	9th Jan.
Triumph	Green	London and Cape	31st Jan.
Princep	Mackwood	Calcutta Malabar and Ceylon	
Cleveland	Havelock	Liverpool and Cape	

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.
Charles Kerr, Bolton, Brunswick, Cleveland.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—JAN. 15TH, 1831

Saturday	0 02
Sunday	0 37
Monday	1 12
Tuesday	1 52
Wednesday	2 35
Thursday	3 28
Friday	4 37

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months sight at 1 | 8½ a 1 | 9½
Calcutta 30 days 107 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupee
Madras 30 days 101 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras Do.
Remittable Loan 140 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Do.
1822 5 per Cent 109 Do. Do. Do
1825 5 per Cent 111 Do. Do. Do.
Present 5 per Cent 106½ Do. Do. Do

NOTICE.

All advertisers in the COURIER *are urgently entreated to send their advertisements before* 12 *o'Clock on the day previous to that of publication.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SUBSCRIBER *is informed that an application has been made to Government on the subject of an alteration in the rates of post-*

age, and will we hope have the effect of enabling us sooner or later to circulate the Courier on the same terms as the Bengal papers.

PERAMBULATOR'S *account of his visit to the New Mint in our next. We have no doubt his hint will be very acceptable.*

The subject of our Kaira corresponden t's letter shall be brought to the notice of the Post Master General.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1831.

As our Supplement does not as yet possess so extensive a circulation as our Saturday's number we are induced to transcribe from last Tuesday's publication the following European intelligence which we believe to be the latest now in India. The revolutionary indications here disclosed are the naturally expected results of the recent proceedings in France, and are the more to be rejoiced at, that they destroy all apprehension of a successful combination against Louis Philippe amongst the powerful Amateurs of legitimacy.

We have not been able to ascertain whether England has decided to acknowledge the new King of the French, but we should imagine there can be very little doubt about it.

"In France affairs are generally subsiding into a quiet obedience to the constituted Monarch; not, however, without a wish and expectation of one party of the people for the arrival of the Duke of Reichstadt whose approach and pretensions would, it is supposed, conduce to procure a spirit of turbulence and agitation of a nature not a little threatening to the cause of Philippe 7th.

The separation of Belgium from Holland was very confidently expected to take place.

Austria was alarmed at revolutionary indica[illegible] increasing; [illegible] it is said that [illegible] Miguel had been constrained to leave the country.

Capo d'Istria was still at the head of Greece; while some new and proximate arrangement was expected for Algiers which was not to remain in the hands of the French.

In our correspondence columns there is a well written letter on the subject of the French Revolution in which the writer suggests that a subscription be raised at this Presidency, in imitation of the Calcutta inhabitants, to aid the families of those gallant citizens who fell in the three days struggle for liberty. We cordially echo the sentiments of our correspondent, though we confess we depair of the call for a subscription receiving much attention. The recent disbursements in compliment to the great men who have figured in this meridian have left but litt e room for any substantial manifestation of our sympathy with the French. We can admire, praise, pity, envy—but we fear we are too poor to succour. At Madras a similar feeling prevails: the details of the French glories are read with avidity and applause, but nobody seems disposed to subscribe, although the Editor of the Madras Courier has set the example by giving 35 Rupees and placing *his* name at the top of the list!

A "Star Gazer" writing from Ahmednuggur begs us to inform our astrological friends and "quaking old women" that a comet is visible every morning about 4 o'Clock, rising almost due east of Bombay.

We are asked whether in building houses within the Fort, in the narrow Parsee Streets, persons are allowed to erect galleries or balconies stretching across the street to within four feet of an opposite neighbour's house? The Government wisely guard against serious encroachments on the *road way* by defining the line of building. Might not an extension of the rules to the upper parts of a house prevent the spread of accidents by fire, &c.

We have great pleasure in giving insertion to the following.

Ship Captain Cook, off the Eddistone Light House, 3d July, 1830.

Dear Sir,

On the completion of the passage from Bombay to England of the Ship Captain Cook, under your command, we should consider it to be the indulgence of a selfish gratification, were we to confine to our own breasts the satisfaction with which we are impressed, by the comfort and unanimity which have existed during the time we have been passengers on board her; convinced as we are that to the friendly and attentive consideration of yourself and your [illegible] added to the excellence of the Ship, we are indebted for the most inestimable blessings, which can attend a long Voyage.

We, therefore, unanimously offer you, and the officers under your command, our sincere thanks and regard for the safety, comfort, and good fellowship we have had the happiness to enjoy; which as they have been, even for a moment uninterrupted, will enable us to look back on our voyage with the reflection, that few, perhaps, in to similar situation, have been so fortunate, and none can have been more so; under such impressions, we can with the greatest sincerity add that we shall ever hear of the success and prosperity of yourself and officers, and of the good Ship under your command with heartfelt pleasure and satisfaction.

We beg you to believe us to be,
Dear Sir,
Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) Maria Robertson.
M. A. Napier.
Louisa Brooks.
George Tweedy, Lt. Col.
W. D. Robertson, Major.
J. Nutt, Capt. Engineers.
A. Grafton, Capt.
W. Keys, Capt.
John Brooks, Capt.
G. H. Pitt, C. S.
Hugh Coventry, Lieut.
R. P. Lloyd, Esq. C. R.
H. A. Williams, Esq.

We are glad to perceive Mr. Jardine's scheme for carrying passengers to Poonah and back is at length sufficiently matured to enable him to commence operations on the 25th instant. We hope the first passengers by the new coaches will send us an account of [illegible] journey for the benefit of future [illegible] Jardine's terms seem [illegible] we have no doubt as efficient

[illegible]LS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible] Gordon, 6th Regt, N. I.....from Eur.
[illegible] Pierce, Artillery .....do
Col. Gilbert, Infantry.....do.
Capt. Farrell, 6th Regt. N. I.....do.
Lieut. S. Birdmore, H. M. 20th Regt.....do.
Capt. W. V. Hewitt, 5th Regt. N. I.....do.
Ensign W. J. Morris, 9th Regt N. I.....Sholapore.
Capt. Robert Mansfield, A. H.....Seroor.
Capt. C. Girdlestone, 2d Queen's.....Poonah
Capt. G. B. Jackson, do. do. .....do.
Cadet Prescot, Cav .....England.
Lieut. Col. Ogilvie. 47th M. N. I.. from Kamptee.
Capt. Robinson, 4th Regt. N. I.... from Dapoolie.
Lieut. Chalmers, 4th Regt. N. I..... do.
Lieut. Smythe, 4th Regt. N. I..... do.
Lieut. and Adjt. Honner, 4th Regt. N. I.... do.
Lieut Lawrence, 4th Rt. N. I..... do.
Lieut. Thornbury, 4th Regt. N. I..... do.
Ensign Lucas, 4th Regt. N. I.....do.
Ensign Prother, 4th Regt. N. I.....do.
Ensign Wardel, 4th Regt. N. I.....do.
Ensign Wheatly, 4th Regt. N. I.....do.
Assist. Sur. Bourchier, Med. Dept. from Malligaum.
Cadet W. G. Hibbert, Engineers from England.
Lieut. Col. W. Gordon, 6th Regt. N. I. Malligaum.
Lieut. H. Thatcher, 6th Regt. N. I..... do.
Ensign P. D. Blenkins, 5th Regt. N. I..... do.
Ensign C. C. Burt, 5th Regt. N. I..... do.
Lieut. A. F. Bartlet, Pay-Master.....Belgaum.
Capt. Boscawen, H. M. 40th Regt.....do.
Lieut. Coddington, H. M. 40th Regt.....do.
Lieut. Pearse, M. Engineers.....do.
Lieut. Hon'ble J. Cavendish, 2d or Queen's..Royals
Captain K. J. Brown, Major of Brigade...Nugger.
Assistant Surgeon Morehead; 40th .....Bancoot.
Major P. H. Sykes, 17th Regt. N. I.....Poonah
Surgeon W. Purnell, 3d, Cav.....Rycote.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. S. D. Siordett, 20th Regt. N. I. to Hursole.
Lieut, Mignan, E. Regt.....to Deesa.
Capt. M. Stack.....to Poonah.
Assist. Surg. A. Arnott, 2d Troop H. M.....Deesa.
Col. P. Delamotte, Staff to .....Gorabunder.
Lieut. W. Baker, 1st Gr. Regt.....to Poonah.
Lieut. E. Hunt, Gr. Regt.....do.
Ensign C. Stather,.....do.
Lieut. C. Raitt,.....do.
Ensign P. Amiel,.....do.
Cornet W. Hay, 3d. Cav.....to Cambay.
Lieut. R. Lewis, 2d Regt. N. I.....Sholapoor.
Capt. A. B. Campbell, 17 Regt. N. I.....Poonah.
Lieut. A. F. Bartlet, Staff,.....Deesa.
Lieut. Foulerton, 1st. Gr. Regt.....Poonah.
Lieut. and Adjutant Elder, E. Regt.....Deesa.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Sattarah on the 3d Instant, the Lady of Lieut. F. Williams, 2d Gr. Regt. N. I., of a Son.

On the 9th instant. at Sattara, the wife of Mr. Sub-conductor Donald Mc'Kenzie, of a son.

At Colaba, On Tuesday the 11th instant, Mrs. F. Hutchinson, of a daughter.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 8, Ship Upton Castle, J. E. Duggan, Master, from London, 23 Aug. 1830.

Passengers---Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Hewitt, 2, Misses Gilbert, Miss Goodrellow, Col. Gilbert. Col. Pierce, Capt. Hewitt, Captain Birdmore, H. M. 20th Regt. Lieut. Gordon E. I. C. Infantry Mr. Larken Writer Mr. Briggs, Writer, Mr. Bettington, Writer, Mr. Prescott, E. Light. Cav. Mr. Heath, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Hebbartt B. Engineers, Mr. Armitage Merchant. Major Clark, H. M. 54th Regt. Landed at Cananore, Lieut. Parr, H. M. 54th do. do. Mr. Mc'Combrie, Baud Master H. M. 20th, Mr. Mc'Pherson, Serjeant Major do. do. Mrs, Mc'Pherson, and Child, with male, and female Servants.

9th The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War, Coote, John Pepper. Esq Commr. from Severndroog, 9th January, 1831.

Passengers.—Capt. Robinson, Lieut. and Adjt. Honner, Dr. Fraser, 2 Native Officers, 198 Rank and file of the 4th Rt. N. I.

Do. The Hon'ble Company's Schooner Royal Tiger, W. Hawes, Capt. from Macalba 4th Nov.

Jan. 9th Arab Ship Judul, Rahimon, Shaik Aval, Nacquedah from Rangoon 1 Dec. 1830.

Passengers.---Shakerr, Imbaux.

Do. Yacht, Devonshire Lass, Albojee Moossajee, Syrang frsm Cochin.

10th Ship Fazil Karem, Sheuffally, Nacquedah from Siam, 1st. Nov. 1830.

Do. Arab Ship, Cadery, from Tellicherry 11th Dec. 1830.

Do. Ship Pascoa, M. Morgan, Master from China 20th Nov. Singapore Mallacca and Point De Galle.

Passsngers.—Captain Brucks, Mrs. Brucks, Dr. Jeaffreson.

Do. Arab, Candery, Coonjee Puckey, Nacquedah from Tillecherry, 11th Dec.

Passengers.—50 Malays.

11, The Hon'ble Company's Brig of War Tigris R. Lowe in charge from Vingorla, 8th January, 1831.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 9th French Ship La Nymphe, B. Barlot, Master, to Bordeaux.

Passengers.---Monr. Durand, Supra Cargo, Mr. James Henry.

Do. French Ship La Maly, C. Riviere Master, to Bordeaux.

Passengers.---10 Convicts.

Do, Brig Sir Archd. Campbell, Chas. Robertson, Master, to Columbo and Madras.

Passengers.—J. P. Phillips, Esq. and 2 Natives.

10, Ship Caroline, Thomas Dewson, Master to London.

Passengers.—Mr. Fraser, Mr. Jeffry Mr. Orton, Mr. Cawn.

Jan. 11, The Hon'ble Comy. Schooner, Royal Tiger, W. Hawes, in charge to Bancoote.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Caroline, Lady Feversham, Triumph, Lady Douglas, Jean, Minerva, Huddersfield. Upton Castle,

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Sophia, Cornwallis, Sulimany Francis Warden, Charlotte, Hormusjee Bomanjee Helen, Prinsep, Byramgore, Lord Castlereagh, Cumbrian, Ann, Edmonstone, Hannah, Bannerman, Cadery, Pascoa.

PERSIAN.—Nasserath Shaw.

SWEDISH.—Preciosa.

ARAB.—Jadul Rahimon, Fazel Karem.

Do. Do. *Receiving Ship.*—Hastings.

Do. Do. *Sloop of War.*—Coote.

Do. Do. *Brig of War.*—Tigris.

CALCUTTA.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—At Bangalore, on the 16th November, Mr. Conductor H. M'Kenzie, to Miss [illegible] Harrie. Fliat.

At Aurungabad [illegible], on the 24th November, by the Reverend A. Goode, D. S. Young, Esq. Madras Med ca. Establishment, and Staff Surgeon Aurungabad Division, His Highness Nizam's Army, to Anne, fourth Daughter of John Adam, Esq., Forfar, N. B.

At the Vepery Church, Madras, on the 1st December, by the Reverend Dr. Roy, Captain Buxton, 3d Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Duverger.

At Trichinopoly, on the 2d December, Captain Cochran, His Majesty's 41st Regiment, to Mrs. Bainbridge.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 18th December, Monsieur Charles Joseph Simonin, aged 63 years, 10 months and 15 days, leaving a disconsolate wife, a circle of children and relations to deplore his irreparable loss.

At Calcutta, on the 31st December, Henry Lavalette, the infant Son of H. Piddington,, Esq. aged 15 months.

At Calcutta, on the 23d December, Mr. Henry Calcraft, Junr., aged 21 years, 13 months and 25 days.

At Setampore, on the 26th December, Ignatius Fernandez, Esq. of Dinagepore, aged 74 years.

At Dacca, on the 25th October, Lieutenant John Cullen, of the Artillery, aged 31 years.

At Ootacamund, Neilgherry Hills, on the 1st December, Charlotte, Mary Selina Maria, the beloved Daughter of Assistant Surgeon Septimus and Charlotte Chippindall, aged 17 months and 3 days.

At the Sandheads, on the 19th December, on board the Honorable Company's Pilot Vessel Guide, Horatio Augustus, the infant Son of Mr. J. Richardson, B. P., aged 4 months and 19 days.

At Macao, on the 21st October, Lieutenant Pemberton.

At Whampoa, on the 23d October, John Shute, Esq. Chief Officer, Honorable Company's Ship Duniro, in the 37th year of his age.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—December 22. Ship Heroine, Hackman, from Mauritius 25th September, and Rangoon 29th November.

December 23. Brig Coatham, J. Durward, from Penang 29th October and Mergui 8th December.

December 24th. Ship Bombay Castle, J. Scott, from China, 29th October. Singapore, Malacca, and Penang 6th December.

December 27. Ship Cavendish Bentinck, D. B. Taylor, from China 3d November, Singapore and Penang 12th December—Ship Princess Charlotte, McKenn, from Liverpool (date not mentioned)—and Wunstead, from Rangoon (date not mentioned.)

DEPARTURES.—December 22. H. C. Steam Vessel Irrawaddy, C. H. West, for Poorbe and Coast of Arracan—Arab Ship Futtle Rohomad, Hajee Abdulla, for Judda.

December 23. Ship Duke of Bedford, W. A. Bowen, from London.

December 25th. Bark Red Rover, W. Clifton, for Straits and China—French Brig Victorine, E. Michel, for Bourbon.

December 26. Ship Roberts, P. Marrau, for Mauritius.

EUROPE.

LITERATURE.

The History of England. By the Right Hon. Sir James Mackintosh, L. L. D., M. P. Vol. I. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia. London, 1830.

WE may venture at once to say of this work, so far as the first volume will enable us to judge, that it will not disappoint the highly excited anticipations of the public. That is much, for much was expected. Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH was known to have been engaged on the undertaking for several years, and it was popularly believed that no man could have brought to it a more philosophical spirit or a more profound acquaintance with constitutional law. That he has not broken the tacit promise of his high reputation, is in itself a great achievement; but if he be found to have exceeded, as we think he has, in some instances the excellence that was looked for at his hands, his claims upon our applause must be admitted to be of the loftiest order.

The manner in which this history is conducted affords a curious insight into the character of the historian's mind. The presence of perseverance is not always a proof of patience. With the one great object in view—the pursuit of the philosophy of history—Sir James has in many places dropped the details of minor, and comparatively inconsequential, events, and directed his chief attention, and the concentrated powers of his intellect, to those ambitious investigations that trace the growth and influence of opinion, the progress of institutions in the fortunes of the people during their gradual advance towards liberty. The quality of patience was wanted for the less conspicuous details. The mood of the historians would not permit him to follow the slight veins of deverging streams—he embarked on the bosom of the great river, and determined on navigating it steadly to the end of his voyage. We do not quarrel with Sir James Mackintosh for this indulgence in a taste that must be gratifying to the intellectual portion of the public; we are rather pleased to possess such a fund of reflection and collation from so acute an inquirer. The subordinate narrative, if it be worth preservation, may be readily obtained elsewhere; nor would the entire omission of that which Sir [illegible] has but slightly touched, or merely indi[illegible] seen of the least injury to the work.

The reader will, therefore, expect to find in this history the great land-marks of our national records laid down as it were in a map; their distant influences exhibited; the slow amelioration of public sentiments depicted; and springing up of moral truth out of the elements of false science, barbarism, and superstition; the course of domestic legislation followed through its changes in the various systems that from time to time were adopted and discarded in deference to the prevalent spirit of the age, or the genius of the people; and the whole architecture of law, domestic and international, shown as it arose out of experience and necessity, cemented and strengthened in its dependences and proportions by the wisdom [illegible] and foresight of those superior mind to whom the destinies of the country have been successively confided. The history may be considered as a lucid narrative, interwoven with analytical dissertations, in which the prominent qualities are elaborate research, deep thought, and instructive argument.

One peculiarity belongs naturally to this method of writing history. When the historian pauses from his task of mere statement to take a retrospect of an epoch, or an event, or to combine together the features of the past and examine them in their immediate results, or the shadows or lights they cast upon the future, he inevitably commits a species of logical anachronism.*

The tone of his mind is adapted to all times and countries. He is not bigotted by an overweaning attachment to any set of forms, or any leading names. He analyzes, compares, and deduces, with a profound impartiality. Hence his retrospections assume the shape of commentary in search of truth. He his not satisfied with merely drawing his own conclusions, but must, to enforce the integrity of his opinion, show the fallacies of others. Thus, in his review of the Anglo-Saxon institutions, he does not merely exercise his censorship as one would who had been born a contemporary, and whose sphere of knowledge was limited to that which was known in his day—he traverses the great field of subsequent experience, and, taking to his aid the more recent acquirements of political science, he tries the past, not by the standard of later improvements, but by the wisdom of a mind enlarged and invigorated by a latter and more expanded philosophy. He shows how mistaken creeds survived the parties in whom they originated, and were transmitted to us through the ordeal of the Revolution, and finally became embodied in new designations and under less feasible pretences. The utility of this perspicuous genealogy of error is manifest. If it betray the historian into an elucidation out of place, do we not gain more in the acquisition of knowledge than we lose by the violation of a formal unity? We can resort to other works, that are not interrupted by revelations of this kind, for trifling facts; and we should rejoice to receive at last a book (for which there is room enough) that ventures to carry us out of the beaten track of chronology into the regions of observation. Hume teaches facts, and fixes lasting impressions of characters and measures. Mackintosh attains another object—that of diffusing the attention of his readers over a wide space, and making them think for themselves.

But a few extracts from the work will be more acceptable than any thing we can say concerning it. It will be more deferential to the public taste to show Sir James Mackintosh as he presents himself, than by any attempt at description.

Speaking of the Anglo-Saxon system, the historian branches out into the following general view of the growth of governments.

No one at that time was taught, by a wide survey of society, that governments are not framed after a model, but that all their parts and powers grow out of occasional acts, prompted by some urgent expediency or some private interest, which, in the course of time coalesce and harden into usage; and that this bundle of usages is the object of respect and the guide of conduct, long before it is embodied, defined, and enforced in written laws. Government may be, in some degree, reduced to system, but it cannot flow from it. It is not like a manchine, or building, which may be constructed entirely, and according to a previous plan, by the art and labor of man. It is better illustrated by comparison with vegetables, or even animals, which may be, in a very high degree, improved by skill and care, which may be grievously injured by neglect or destroyed by violence, but which cannot be produced by human contrivance. A gove[illegible]

* A correspondent in the *Times* alludes to this peculiarity, but he is not very clear in the instances he selects in evidence. Besides, he unluckily conde[illegible] as a fault what we c[illegible] merit—one, too, tha[illegible] Sir James Mackinto[illegible]

ment can, indeed, be no more than a mere draught and scheme of rule, when it is not composed of habits of obedience on the part of the people, and of an habitual exercise of certain portions of authority by the individuals or bodies who constitute the sovereign power. These habits, like all others, can only be formed by repeated acts; they cannot be suddenly infused by the law giver, nor can they immediately follow the most perfect conviction of their propriety. Many causes having more power over the human mind than written law, it is extremely difficult, from the mere perusal of a written sheme of government, to foretell what it will prove in action. There may be governments so bad that it is justifiable to destroy them, and to trust to the probability that a better government will grow in their stead. But as rise of a worse is also possible, so terrible a peril is never to be incurred except in the case of a tyranny which it is impossible to reform. It may be necessary to burn a forest containing much useful timber, but giving shelter to beast of prey, who are formidable to an infant colony in its neighbourhood, and of two vast an extent to be gradually and safely thinned by their inadequate labor. It is fit, however, that they should be apprised, before they take an irreparable step, how little is possible to foresee whether the earth, stripped of its vegetation shall become an unprofitable desert or a pestilential marsh.

Of chivalry, and its effect upon society, Sir James gives the following eloquent examination.

The pupils of the school of chivalry were taught to take up arms against wrong, however they might often be deceived in their judgment as to what constituted it. The grand defect of this system, in its best state, was, that it was confined to a small portion of mankind. In its purest form it never prevailed among the majority of the class who exclusively pretended to it. Even among the few who were its most brilliant ornaments, it must not be supposed that it was found in that regular and consistent state which general description is insensibly led to bestow on it. But every modification of a society in any degree lettered, works out for itself a correspondent literature, which bears the stamp of its character, and exhibits all its peculiarities.

The writers who soon supplanted the biographers of saints, and became for their day the delight of Europe, represented in their romances a picture of chivalry in which the heroes were purified from their defects, and invested with powers to cope with preternatural beings, or to subdue the most tremendous monsters. These imaginary pictures were applied by admiring posterity to the favourite heroes of a past age. Each generation placed perfect chivalry in the time of their fathers. Fiction was confounded with truth; and at length it came to be thought that the roads of Europe were really covered with wandering redressers of wrong in some former age, better and happier than that in which the believers and admirers had the misfortune to live.

Casting from us these fooleries, we may reasonably believe that generous dispositions, disinterested attachments, prompting men to face danger and death for others, adorned by courteous manners and delicate gallantry, which often made the service of a superior as pure from selfishness as the relief of an inferior, and obtained obedience from a warm heart, instead of buying it from a mercenary dependant, were more prevalent in the middle age, and partly owing to its disorders, than some of them can be, at least under the same form, in that better order of society which has no such indispensable need of them, and which, therefore, more rarely affords scope for their exercise and cultivation. It is indubitably true, that the whole system of manners which distinguishes the modern civilization from the classical and from the oriental, has received a tinge from the usages and sentiments of chivalry, which, though mingled with peculiarities not warranted by morality, is, on the whole, advantageous to the human race.

It might be expected that the Magna Charta, and its provisions, could not be passed over with ordinary commendation of slight inquiry by our historian. His general observations on this measure of salvation are contained in the subjoined extract.

It is observable that the language of the Great Charter is simple, brief, general without being abstract, and expressed in terms of authority, not of argument, yet commonly so reasonable as to carry with it the intrinsic evidence of its own fitness. It was understood simplest of the unlettered age for whom it was intended. It was remembered; by them and though they did not perceive the extensive consequences which might be derived from it, their feelings were, however unconsciously, exalted by its generality and grandeur.

It was a peculiar advantage that the consequences of its principles were, if we may so speak, only discovered gradually and slowly. It gave out on each occasion only as much of the spirit of liberty and reformation as the circumstances of succeeding generations required, and as their character would safely bear. For almost five centuries it was appealed to as the decisive authority on behalf of the people, though commonly so far only as the necessities of each case demanded. Its effect in these contests was not altogether unlike the grand process by which nature employs snows and frosts to cover her delicate gems, and to hinder them from rising above the earth till the atmosphere has acquired the mild and equal temperature which insures them against blights. The English nation, undoubtedly the Charter contributed to bestow the union of establishment with improvement. To all mankind it set the first example of the progress of a great people for centuries, in blanding their tumultuary democracy and haughty nobility with a fluctuating and vaguely limited monarchy, so as at length to form from these discordant materials the only form of free government which experience had shown to be reconciliable with widely extended dominions. Whoever in any future age or unborn nation may admire the felicity of the expedient which converted the power of taxation into the shield of liberty, by which discretionary and secret imprisonment was rendered impracticable, and portions of the people were trained to exercise a larger share of judicial power than was ever allotted to them in any other civilized state, in such a manner as to secure instead of endangering public tranquility—whoever exults at the spectacle of enlightened and independent assemblies, who, under the eye of a well-informed nation, discuss and determine the laws and policy likely to make communities great and happy—whoever is capable of comprehending all the effects of such institutions, with all their possible improvements upon the mind and genius of a people, is sacredly bound to speak with reverential gratitude of the authors of the Great Charter. To have produced it, to have preserved it, to have matured it, constitute the immortal claim of England on the esteem of mankind. Her Bacons and Shakspeare's, her Miltons and Newtons, with all the truth which they have revealed, and all the generous virtue which they have inspired, are of inferior value when compared with the subjection of men and their rulers to the principles of justice, if indeed it be not more true that these mighty spirits could not have been formed except under equal laws, nor roused to full activity without the influence of that spirit which the Great Charter breathed over their forefathers.

We have exceeded our allotted space, but we believe the excess is excusable. Of the style of Sir James's writing we have afforded sufficient specimens; but it may not be unnecessary to add, that it is distinguished for clearness, brevity, and simplicity. He appears to avoid with scrupulous care, the embellishment of laboured diction. Yet there is much manifest in his language; but it is the labour of rejection. He is ambitious of expressing what he has to say in the fewest words, and to accomplish that object as he has accomplished it is a task of no common watchfulness and study. The general air of the composition is classical; it breathes a refined and elegant spirit; it is familiar and chaste, never resorting to metaphor or the more learned resources, of knowledge, but seeking to convey the information with which it is loaded in a form perfectly intelligible to the meanest capacity. What has been called the historian style was rapidly going out of fashion -Sir James, in this admirable history, has pronounced its dissolution.—*Atlas, July* 25.

SCIENTIFIC NOTICES.

RESPIRATION.—It is a curious circumstance, that most of our distinguished physiologists differ in the amount of absorption that occurs during the phenomena of respiration—we mean, the actual diminution of volume that takes place in the air which we respire. Goodwyn supposes it to be reduced one-sixtieth in its bulk, while Sir H. Davy considers it to be about one part in the hundred. Dr. Thomson, the distinguished Chemist, considers that no change of volume occurs; and Abernethy actually asserts that there is a positive increase. Now, we think it probable that all these experimentalists may be to a certain extent right, and that the discrepancy has arisen from the mode of experimenting. It is most probable that the amount of absorption differs at different periods of life; that it is greater in old age than in youth; and that the temperament of the individual will materially affect the result of the observation. Thus we have found, by actual experiment, that a person in a heated and excited state will absorb less than the same individual in a cool day and in a calmer mood. The apparent increase, alluded to by Abernethy, could only have arisen from the great increase of bulk from the absorption of fluminity, which he does not appear to have taken into account.

ELECTRICITY.—A very beautiful electrical experiment may be thus performed. Take a glass tube of the height of the machine, and attach it to a stand. Coat about threee fourths of the upper part of the inside of it with metal and fix a brass cap on the top. Then varnish one half of the outside from the top to the bottom, and when nearly dry apply a coat of bronze. On placing the instrument thus constructed near the conductor, a most brilliant ramified spark will pass the whole length of the tube.

OVERFLOWING WELLS.—Our neighbours in France are actively employed in forming a series of *artesian wells* for the use of the different manufacturing towns. This has been effected principally by the employment of English engineers. At Gounehem, near Bethune, a mill-wheel is driven by one of these overflowing springs which grinds two hundred killogrammes of meal in twenty-four hours, besides supplying enough water for the whole neighbourhood. The town of Arras is supplied with several of these fountains. Previous to their formation, the inhabitants were in danger of losing, from want of water, their principal support, the silk-spinning and dye works. An engineer has now succeeded in bringing to the surface several very copious springs, one of which yields two hundred and eighty-eight cubic yards of water per day.

LOCOMOTIVE CARRIAGES.—The combustion of smoke in these vehicles is now completely effected by a process originally suggested by Mr. Galloway, the engineer. The patent right has been disputed by Messrs. Braithwaite and Ericson, and the result of the proceedings in the Court of Chancery has virtually thrown the patent open to the public. We sincerely hope that so admirable a contrivance may be at once applied to the whole of those unhealthy vomitories that now pour their smoke and soot on the metropolis. There is a law now in existence which compels the steam engine proprietors to use the best means that may offer of diminishing the nuisance; and we sincerely hope that so wholesome a law may at once be enforced. The saving in fuel is much greater than by any process yet resorted to, so it recommends itself as much on the score of economy as utility.

NEW SPINNING MACHINERY.—An ingenious American has discovered a very important improvement in spinning, which is exciting much interest in this country. The contrivance consists of a stationary spindle, from the top of which a circular polished rim is suspended instead of a flyer. The bobbin being made to revolve rapidly, spins or twists the yarn as it decends from the drawing rollers, and the light friction of the yarn, as it goes round against the stationary polished rim, aided by the resistance of the atmosphere, so retards it as to ensure its winding properly on the bobbin. By this process, the finest yarns may be manufactured without risk of breaking.

TEMPERATURE OF AIR AND WATER.—At such a season as the present, it is a matter of general interest to ascertain the temperature of the water as compared with that of the air. The following observations have been made on a sheet of water completely exposed to the influence of the sun—the large pleasure bath of Peerless Pool, in the City-road, measuring 170 feet in length by rather more than 100 in breadth. Perhaps it should likewise be taken into consideration, that during the period these observations were making, the bath was visited every day by some hundreds of bathers. The thermometer was dipped not far from the spot where the overflow of the cold bath runs into the larger pool; but it was found that the temperature was exactly the same near the spot where the water is continually running out, though at the time when this was ascertained, the one part was in sunshine and the other in shade.

JULY 20th.

TIME.	AIR.	WATER.	TIME.	AIR.	WATER.
5 A. M.	66	71	12	79	74
9 ——	77	73	7 P. M.	74	74
12	77½	73½	JULY 31st.		
7 P. M	74	73½	5 A. M.	96	73
JULY 30th.			9 ——	71	73
5 A. M.	68	72	12	73	74
9 ——	75	75½	½ past 8.	71	73

FOSSIL REMAINS.—The usually received opinion, that no human fossil remains extant to attest the existence of mankind prior to the deluge, is now proved to be erroneous, M. Marcel de Serres, has found the most certain indication of the human frame mixed with animal bones in the caverns of Bize, Pondres, and Sonvignaegues. They are not in so perfect a state as those imbedded in lime stone, and preserved in the British Museum: but they are evidently of a much earlier date. Some very singular fragments of unbaked pottery were also found mixed with the bones.

CEMENT.—The late invasion of Algiers by France, has made us acquainted with a cement employed in the public works of that city, which bids fair to be of considerable importance. It consists of two parts of wood ashes, three of lime, and one of sand. This compound which is called by the Moors *tabbi*, is mixed with oil, and afterwards become so hard, as to endure every change of the weather better than marble.

METALLIC ALLOY.—It is stated in the *Industriel de Bruxelles*, that every superior alloy for the construction of pumps, may be formed with four parts of tin, four of zinc, and one of antimony. This differs from the proportions employed in this country, but seems better calculated to prevent corrosion.

RESPIRATION.—One of the more obvious effects of this natural process is to oxygenate the blood, though we have no doubt but that the temperature of the human body is preserved of a nearly uniform character by the same process. Thus the combination of the oxygen with the carbon of the blood, by condensing the aerial fluid, elicits heat which was previously in a latent state; and this, by combining with the blood in its passage through the body conveys the needful vital warmth.

STRENGTH OF WINE BOTTLES.—We stated on a former occasion, that M. Collardeau had made some usual practical discoveries on this subject, and we then pointed out the sort of apparatus best calculated for proving the strength of wine bottles. It has since been shown that the amount of breakage from expansion varies very much, and this difference has been supposed to arise from the neck of the bottle, and also from the quality of the cork, which, when of the common kind, permits a little gas to escape. This then, which is usually considered as a defect, is a positive advantage to the wine merchants. The least thickness of glass in the belly of the bottle should be two millimetres (079 of an inch), while the real thickness seldom exceeds half that substance.

GAVANIC ELECTRICITY.—Dr. Marianini, in a note on a physiological phenomenon produced by electricity, mentions the following very curious fact:—"If we immerse a finger up to the second phalanx, in a cup of water in which is plunged the positive pole of a battery of from twenty five to thirty pairs of plates, and if we complete the circuit of touching the negative pole with a cylinder held in the other hand and equally wetted, we shall experience in the finger a shock which extends only to the second phalanx. If we reverse the direction of the current, we shall feel the shock up to the third phalanx. What appears to me the more remarkable in this experiment is, that by paying attention to the nature of these shocks we shall feel that the first is more external, and accompanied with a sensation which is even a little painful; while the second is more deep, and is followed with no sensation at the place where the finger touches the water, I experienced so distinctly the effects of the two currents with the ring finger of the left hand that I am confident it cannot be the effect of an illusion produced by the anticipation of it." *Atlas, Augt*, 11.

MEMORANDA OF MEN AND THINGS.

ANECDOTES OF THE KING.

The newspapers contemplate no end to the budget of royal anecdotes. The reporters beset the paths of the Monarch at every turn. Does the King ride, drive, or walk, the fact is magnified in all its petty circumstances, and the imagination of the gossip-monger taxed to provide some novelty of diction wherewith to describe the every day movements of the regal wonder. Nor does the penny-a-line enthusiam rest satisfied with exaggerating small incidents, but in lack of realities provides probable and improbable fictions to eke out the perishable memorial of courtly trifles. Thus we are informed that—

On the night of Kean's benefit in London, the King paid his 7s., like a private gentleman, at the door of the King's theatre, and strolled through every part of the house, accompanied by a nobleman and baronet. *We doubt the truth of this.*

We have no doubt whatever on this subject. Another anecdote is current that shows his Majesty's condescension in a happier point of view. It is said, that as his Majesty was strolling through the streets *unattended* (it is important on these occasions that the King should be *unattended*), he was accosted by a man who had lost his way, and who requested to be set on the right path. The King was unabled to satisfy the inquiry, but, after a short deliberation, jocosly advised the inquirer as the surest way to his journey's end, to *put himself into the twopenny post*. Now this anecdote is better than the former, for it has an epigram in its tail. Another delight of the reporters is to exhibit his Majesty in every possible change of attire that the state wardrobe will permit. Sometimes he is made to appear in an admiral's uniform, anon he walks out in a plan black coat and white trowsers, next he is transformed into a general officer; then, presto, off goes the scarlet, which is displaced by the robes of the Garter, or a full dinner dress. It is not stated whether his Majesty's laborious duties, during a season when the sight of the thermometer is enough to fret the skin into fever-heat, have produced a necessity for this constant change of apparel; but certain we are, that if the Protean chronicle be correct, this eternal masquerade is much the most troublesome of all his Majesty's labors.—*Atlas, August* 1st.

THE IRON SHROUD.

(Concluded from our last.)

The morning of the fourth day dawned upon Vivenzio. But it was high noon before his mind shook off its stupor or he awoke to a full consciousness of his situation. And what a fixed energy of despair sat upon his pale features, as he cast his eyes upwards, and gazed upon the Three windows that now alone remained? Three!—there were no more!—and they seemed to number his own allotted days. Slowly and calmly he next surveyed the top and sides, and comprehended, all the meaning of the diminished height of the former as well as of the gradual approximation of the latter. The contracted dimensions of his mysterious prison were now too gross and palpable to be the juggle of his heated imagination. Still lost in wonder at the means, Vivenzio could put no cheat upon his reason, as to [illegible] By what horrible ingenuity contrived, that walls and roof, and windows, should thus silently and imperceptibly, without noise, and without motion almost fold, as it were, within each other, he knew not. He only knew they did so; and he vainly strove to persuade himself it was the intention of the contriver, to track the miserable wretch who might be immured there, with anticipation merely, of a fate, from which, in the very crisis of his agony, he was to be relieved.

Gladly would he have clung even to this possibility, if his heart would have let him; but he felt a dreadful assurance of its fallacy. And what matchless inhumanity it was to doom the sufferer to such lingering torments—to lead him day by day to so appalling a death, unsupported by the consolations of religion, unvisited by any human being, abandoned to himself, deserted of all, and denied even the sad privilege of knowing that his cruel destiny would awaken pity! Alone he was to perish!—alone he was to wait a slow coming torture, whose most exquisite pangs would be inflicted by that very solitude and that tardy coming!

"It is not death I fear," he exclaimed, "but the death I must prepare for! Methinks, too, I could meet even that—all horrible and revolting as it is—if it might overtake me now. But where shall I find fortitude to tarry till it come? How can I outlive the three long days and nights I have to live? There is no power within me to bid the hideous spectre hence—none to make it familiar to m

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thoughts; or myself, patient of its errand. My thoughts, rather, will flee from me, and I grow mad in looking at it. Oh! for a deep sleep to fall upon me! That so, in death's likeness, I might embrace death itself, and drink no more of the cup that is presented to me, than my fainting spirit has already tasted!"

In the midst of these lamentations, Vivenzio noticed that his accustomed meal, with the pitcher of water, had been conveyed, as before into his dungeon. But this circumstance no longer excited his surprise. His mind was overwhelmed with others of a far greater magnitude. It suggested, however, a feeble hope of deliverance; and there is no hope so feeble as not to yield some support to a heart bending under despair. He resolved to watch, during the ensuing night, for the signs he had before observed; and should he again feel the gentle tremulous motion of the floor, or the current of air, to seize that moment for giving audible expression to his misery. Some person must be near him, and within reach of his voice at the instant when his food was supplied; some one, perhaps susceptible of pity. Or if not to be told even that his apprehensions were just, and that his fate was to be what he foreboded, would he preferable to a suspense which hung upon the possibility of his worst fears being visionary.

The night came; and as the hour approached when Vivenzio imagined he might expect the signs, he stood fixed and silent as a statue. He feared to breathe, almost, lest he might lose any sound which would warn him of their coming. While thus listening, with every faculty of mind and body strained to an agony of attention, it occurred to him he should be more sensible of the motion, probably, if he stretched himself along the iron floor. He accordingly laid himself soften down, and had not been long in that position when—yes—he was certain of it—the floor moved under him! He sprang up, and in a voice suffocated nearly with emotion, called aloud. He paused—the motion ceased—he felt no stream of air—all was hushed—no voice answered to his—he burst into tears; and as he sunk to the ground in renewed anguish, exclaimed,—"Oh, my God! my God! You alone have power to save me now, or strengthen me for the trial you permit."

Another morning dawned upon the wretched captive, and the fatal index of his doom met his eyes. Two windows!—and two days—and all would be over! Fresh food—fresh water! The mysterious visit had been paid, though he had implored it in vain. But how awfully was his prayer answered in what he now saw? The roof of the dungeon was within a foot of his head. The two ends were so near, that in six paces he trod the space between them. Vivenzio shuddered as he gazed, and as his steps traversed the narrowed area. But his feelings no longer vented themselves in frantic wailings. With folded arms, and clenched teeth, with eyes that were bloodshot from much watching, and fixed with a vacant glare upon the ground, with a hard quick breathing, and a hurried walk he strode backwards and forwards in silent musing for several hours. What mind shall conceive, what tongue utter, or what pen describe the dark and terrible character of his thoughts? Like the fate that moulded them, they had no similitude in the wide range of this world's agony for man. Suddenly he stopped and rivetted his eyes upon that part of the wall which was over his bed of straw. Words are inscribed there! A human language, traced by a human hand! He rushed towards them; but his blood freezes as he reads:—

"I, Ludovico Sforza, tempted by the gold of the Prince of Tolfi, spent three years in contriving and executing this accursed triumph of my art. When it was completed, the perfidious Tolfi, more devil than man, who conducted me hither one morning, to be witness, as he said of its perfection, doomed me to be the first victim of my own pernicious skill; lest as he declared, I should divulge the secret, or defeat the effort of my ingenuity. May God pardon him, as I hope he will me, that ministered to his unhallowed purpose. Miserable wretch, whoe'er thou art, that readest these lines, fall on thy knees, and invoke, as I have done, the [illegible] mercy, who alone can nerve thee to meet the [illegible] of Tolfi armed with his tremendous engine which in a few hours must crush *you*, as it will the needy wretch who made it."

A deep groan burst from Vivenzio. He stood, like one transfixed, with dilated eyes, expanded nostrils, and quivering lips, gazing at this fatal inscription. It was as if a voice from the sepulchre had sounded in his ears, "Prepare?" Hope forsook him. There was his sentence recorded in those dismal words. The future stood unvieled before him, ghastly and appaling. His brain already feels the descending horror,—his bones seem to crack and crumble in the mighty grasp of the iron walls! Unknowing what it is he does, he fumbles in his garment for some weapons of self-destruction. He clenches his throat in his convulsive gripe, as though he would strangle himself at once. He stares upon the wall, and his warning spirit demands, "Will they not anticipate their office if I dash my head against them?" An hysterical laugh chokes him as he exclaims, "Why should I? He was but a man who died first in their fierce embrace and I should be less than man not to do as much!'

The evening sun was descending, and Vivenzio beheld its golden beams streaming through one of the windows. What a thrill of joy shot through his soul at the sight! It was a precious link, that united him, for the moment, with the world beyond. There was ecstasy in the thought. As he gazed, long and earnestly, it seemed as if the windows had lowered sufficiently for him to reach them. With one bound he was beneath them—with one wild spring he clung to the bars. Whether it was so contrived, purposely to madden with delight the wretch who looked, he knew not; but, at the extremity of a long vista, cut through the solid rocks, the ocean, the sky, the setting sun, olive groves, shady walks, and, in the farthest distance, delicious glimpses of magnificent Sicily, burst upon his sight. How exquisite was the cool breeze as it swept across his cheek, loaded with fragrance! He inhaled it as though it were the breath of continued life. And there was a freshness in the landscape, and in the rippling of the calm green sea, that fell upon his withering heart like dew upon the parched earth. How he gazed, and panted, and still clung to his hold! sometimes hanging by one hand, sometimes by the other, and then grasping the bars with both, as loath to quit the smiling paradise outstretched before him; till exhausted, and his hands swollen and benumbed, he dropped helpless down, and lay stunned for a considerable time by the fall.

When he recovered, the glorious vision had vanished. He was in darkness. He doubted whether it was not a dream that had passed before his sleepy fancy; but gradually his scattered thoughts returned and with them came remembrance. Yes! he had looked once again upon the gorgeous splendour of nature! Once again his eyes had trembled beneath their veiled lids, at the sun's radiance, and sought repose in the soft verdure of the olive-tree, or the gentle swell of undulating waves. Oh, that he were a mariner, exposed upon those waves to the worst fury of storm and tempest; or a being loathsome with disease, plague-stricken, and his body one leprous contagion from crown to sole, hunted forth to gasp out the remnant of infectious life beneath those verdant trees, so he might shun the destiny upon whose edge he tottered!

Vain thoughts like these would steal over his mind from time, in spite of himself; but they scarcely moved it from that stupor into which it had sunk, and which kept him, during the whole night, like one who had been dragged with opium. He was equally insensible to the calls of hunger and of thirst, though the third day was now commencing since even a drop of water had passed his lips. He remained on the ground, sometimes sitting, sometimes lying; at intervals, sleeping heavily; and when not sleeping, silently brooding over what was to come, or talking aloud, in disordered speech, of his wrongs of his friends, of his home, and of those he loved, with a confused mingling of all.

In this pitiable condition, the sixth and last morning dawned upon Vivenzio, if dawn it might be called—the dim, obscure light which faintly struggled through the one solitary window of his dungeon. He could hardly be said to notice the melancholy token. And yet he did notice it; for as he raised his eyes and saw the portentous sign, there was a slight convulsive distortion of his countenance. But what did attract his notice, and at the sight of which his agitation was excessive, was the change his iron bed had undergone. It was a bed no longer. It stood before him, the visible semblance of a funeral couch or bier! When he beheld this, he started from the ground; and, in raising himself, suddenly struck his head against the roof, which was now so low that he could no longer stand upright. "God's will be done!" was all he said, as he crouched his body, and placed his hand upon the bier; for such it was. The iron bedstead had been so contrived, by the mechanical art of Ludovico Sforza, that as the advancing wall come in contact with its head and feet, a pressure was produced upon concealed springs, which when made to play, set in motion a very simple though ingeniously contrived machinery, that effected the transformation. The object was, of course, to heighten, in the closing scene of this horrible drama, all the feelings of despair and anguish, which the preceding ones had aroused. For the same reason the last window was so made as to admit only a shadowy kind of gloom rather than light, that the wretched captive might be surrounded, as it were, with every seeming preparation for approaching death.

Vivenzio seated himself on his bier. Then he knelt and prayed fervently; and sometimes tears would gush from him. The air seemed thick, and he breathed with difficulty; or it might be that he fancied it was so, from the hot and narrow limits of his dungeon, which were now so diminished that he could neither stand up nor lie down at his full length. But his wasted spirits and oppressed mind no longer struggled within him. He was past hope, and fear shook him no more. Happy if thus revenge had struck its final blow; for he would have fallen beneath it almost unconscious of a pang. But such a lethargy of the soul, after such an excitement of its fiercest passions, had entered into the diabolical calculations of Tolfi; and the fell artificer of his designs had imagined a counteracting device.

The tolling of an enormous bell struck upon the ears of Vivenzio! He started. It beat but once. The sound was so close and stunning, that it seemed to shatter his very brain, while it echoed through the rocky passages like reverberating peals of thunder. This was followed by a sudden crash of the roof and walls, as if they were about to fall upon and close around him at once. Vivenzio screamed, and instinctively spread forth his arms, as though he had a giant's strength to hold them back. They had moved neared to him, and were motionless. Vivenzio looked up, and saw the roof almost touching his head, even as he sat cowering beneath it; and he felt that a farther contraction of but a few inches only must commence the frightful operation. Roused as he had been, he now gasped for breath. His body shook violently—he was bent nearly double. His hands rested upon either wall, and his feet were drawn under him to avoid the pressure in front. Thus he remained for more than an hour, when that deafening bell beat again, and again there came the crash of horrid death. But the concussion was now so great that it struck Vivenzio down. As he lay gathered up in lessened bulk, the beat became loud and frequent—crash succeeded crash—and on, and on, and on came the mysterious engine of death, till Vivenzio's smothered groans were heard no more! He was horribly crushed by the pondercous roof and collapsing sides—and the flattened bier was his *Iron Shroud*.

ROYAL POPULARITY.

When a King goes a pleasuring, he can never go alone. He must go in the thick of a throng of people, who are not always of the most respectable class. The penalty of greatness is its exposure to this sort of intercourse. A King can no more select his company on public occasions than a very inferior person can command the society of the aristocracy. To be gazed at, shouted after, squeezed by a reverential mob, and pursued as a cat is when mischievous urchins tie a kettle to her tail, is the prerogative of a King. Were he a mummy freshly dug up from the red sands of Egypt, and paraded about the streets, he would not excite half the commotion. But then there is a subtle purpose in all this inconvenient publicity, that more than counterbalances its petty annoyances; while the King is running the greasy gauntlet, and subjecting himself to all sorts of personal unpleasantnesses, he is making rapid progress in popularity. The heat he endures in sweltering crowds is reflected back in the heat of loyalty which he excites. The reaction is gratifying to the tortured monarch. It is some compensation for pressed ribs and jaded spirits, that the zeal of the people is improved. What King would complain of nausea or head-ache, if they purchased him love and gratitude? The affairs of the stomach are insignificant, in comparison with the affairs of the state. But the deuce of it is, that the King is the only personage in the realm who is required to sacrifice the one to the other. When an artizan goes into the thick of a tumultuous assembly, he goes voluntarily to see the King, and is satisfied to lose his shoes and his hat, because it is his own free act; but the King goes per force to see the people, and has no consolation on the score of free will for his nameless sufferings. Still popularity thrives, and there lie his gains. It is not a little singular how easily the populace is won into a good humour. The repeal of the corn laws—the abolition of imprisonment for debt—the reduction of taxes—or even the institution of vote by ballot, would not inspire the multitude with such a feeling of enthusiasm as they exhibit before the King and Queen in Hyde-park, when their Majesties drive out of a morning to review the guards. The fault of this is not in the monarch who descends to mix familiarly with his subjects, but in his subjects, who forego all other blessings for a profile view of the royal face. Could the happiness of a nation be ensured by the physical fatigues of the King, then should he be selected by the strength of his loins, rather than the capacity of his understanding. But it is always desirable that the Monarch and his people shall be on good terms. The manner of bringing them together necessarily provokes some ridicule, but it is not the less useful in the confidence it generates. If the King be believed to be accessible to popular appeal, the very belief will diminish the pretexts for putting him to the test. The throwing the sop to Cerberus prevents barking; and it is well done to divert our sullen English humours out of those perverse channels towards which it must be admitted they have a natural tendency.—*Atlas, July* 25.

ENGLISH PRIDE.

EVERY nation has its own virtues and it own vices; and every nation has it own modification of the vices and virtues which are the common property of the human species; so that it would be difficult to form a definition of any of the virtues or vices which should suit all climates. English pride is not Spanish pride, nor French pride, nor German pride, nor Italian pride; but is different from them all and as a *genus per se*. The French people have designated a certain and pretty extensive class of English female beauty under the not flattering denomination of *visage de mouton*. English pride may in some measure be similarly designated; there is something muttonish in it; nine-tenths of it is sheepishness. The Englishman shows his pride in not speaking, not moving, not knowing how to look. A stranger coming into an English party is received much in the same manner as a stranger entering a field of sheep; the muttons all stare at him, as if not knowing what to make of him.

The pride of the Englishman is exclusiveness; thereby he differs from sheep, who are gregarious. He cannot preserve a due sense of his dignity unless he keeps aloof from the undignified. He eschews the breath of the vulgar as though it were infectious. He would not for the world be thought to know ten thousand things that he cannot help knowing, and that everybody knows he must know. He understands geography as it is in the maps, but the practical geography of his own city he knows not. He very well knows the western suburbs, but of the eastern he is profoundly ignorant. Whether the eastern extremity of the metropolis is bounded by the gulf of Mexico or the deserts of Siberia, "*positively*" he cannot tell. He will not know that there are such places as Bow and Mile-end, though his father may have kept a shop in Whitechapel. Peter Pindar, with a poet's license, relates that George the Third expressed his wonder how the apple should have found its way into the dumpling, inasmuch as there was no visible seam. The satire, in this instance, was directed to heal ignorance: it would, however, exceedingly well apply to affected ignorance.

In England all the world is exclusive, but in the exclusiveness there is also a gregariousness. Here again are manifested the muttonish propensities of English pride. Every body does what everybody does for no other reason in the world than because everybody does so, everybody, at least that is not nobody likes to be thought nobody. The Englishman is not, by climate or constitution, insensible to the pleasures of the table, but he is still more a victim to the pride of the table. No man who has any regard for his character would never be guilty, in public, of partaking of any proscribed or unfashionable food or drink. In eating and drinking he must consult neither his taste nor his appetite; the rage is his only rule, and if fashion prescribed it, he would eat hasty pudding with a pin and think it delicious. He is proud of having corrupted his natural taste and of having acquired a relish for insipidities. His bowels may yearn after the flesh-pots, and his gorge may rise at the villainous compounds of fashionable cookery; but if he would hold up his head in the world, and pass well in society, he must be eloquent in praise of that which his soul abhorreth. It is bad enough that a man's pride should force him to eat and drink that which he abominates; but he must do more, he must be absolutely enraptured with it, and if fashion told him to drink verjuice, he dare not for his life make wry faces at it, but he must smack his lips, and turn up his eyes, and simper out "delicious."

The pride of an Englishman is manifested by rudeness and ill humour. He is not satisfied with feeling his superiorty to his inferiors, but he must make his inferiors feel their inferiority. It is true that he can be condescending, but he makes it be felt that he is condescending. He is chary of his courtesy, for he regards it as an exotic, as a thing of foreign growth, and he deals it out sparingly. Or if there be good humour in the constitution of his mind, he is almost afraid of giving way to it, lest he should compromise his dignity. He does not know how to speak to his inferiors, and when endeavouring to overwhelm them with a sense of his dignity, he appears ridiculous, and has an instinct by which he knows that he thus appears, therefore he eschewth intercourse with them and he is seen to most advantage at a distance.—*Atlas, July* 15.

MISCELLANEA.

It appears that Lord Stuart de Rothsay, who had received instructions beforehand on the subject, has delivered a diplomatic note to the French government, in which he declares that England did not oppose the expedition against Algiers, being fully aware that France only intended to obtain satisfaction for an insult; but that in case she should have conceived a design of a more serious nature, the British government would expect some further explanation on the subject. It is even asserted that the British ambassador has declared that his government would oppose any establishment on the coast of Africa; and that he has required a decisive answer in the course of ten days.—*French Papers, July* 15.

Stephen Kemble, who, as it is well known, was an immensely heavy man, coming one night from a concert at Edinburgh, called a chair; two sons of St. Patrick immediately dragged one vehicle to him; but while he was preparing to squeeze himself into it, a friend, who was just stepping into his carriage, called out to him, "Kemble, I go by your door, and will set you down." He gave the chairman a shilling, and was going, when one of them scratching his head, said he hoped his honor would give them more than a shilling. "What, you scoundrel! when I never got into your chair!" "True; but consider the fright your honor put us into," replied Pat, "*consider the fright.*"—*Chat of the Week.*

TOM GROWLER.—The great bell of St. Paul's cathedral is known under this elegant cognomen. The hours are struck upon it, and when struck, like other growlers, it gives out a loud and sullen noise and remains quiescent; but when tolled or rung out in the usual manner, its sound has been known to cause such a percussion of the air as to break all the windows in the neigbbourhood, and rock the mighty dome in which it hangs. To remedy this inconvenience and to save the people's nerves and window-panes the clapper was removed; and now, on great and solemn occasions, as on the death and and at the funeral of the late King, it is struck, not tolled. Tom growler weighs 11,474 pounds

A SHARP, A FLAT, AND A NATURAL.—An Irishman (a sharp), after paying his f[illegible] to Ireland, a few days ago, found that he [illegible] only one shilling left, and, in order to [illegible] the most of it, hastened to a pawnbroker (s[illegible] to pledge it. The pawnbroker at first re[illegible] saying he did not take money in pawn. "Sure," said the applicant, "you take silver; give me as much as you can for it, and a ticket." Upon this proposal 11½d. was advanced, along with a ticket." The ticket he afterwards sold to his landlady (a natural) for ninepence.

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